The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,482—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1895.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

Chafed Skin, Piles, Sore Eyes, Sunburn, Earache, Neuralgic and Rheumatic Pains, Throat Colds, and Skin Ailments
QUICKLY RELIEVED BY USE OF
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC OINTMENT.
Large pots, 1s. 1½d. each (English Rate).
Keeps good in any Climate. Free from Animal Fat.
Private report from Limassol, Cyprus, states :—"I have never found anything to come up to it for neuralgic and rheumatic pains."
Numerous other Testimonials have been received from all parts of the World.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Departures for Europe.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5152	R. G. Murray	21st Sept.
B.V.L. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th „
B.L. COROMANDEL	4499	W. L. Brown	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5152	C. Gadd	19th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th „
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5230	M. De Horne	30th „

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express" are issued by the Company.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at NOON on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers [illegible] despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th August, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. R. RUBATTINO .... 19th Sept. 1895.
S. S. Doo. BALDUINO .... 17th Oct. 1895.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months, Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 22, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	7th Oct.
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzman	3,042	350	7th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

Including Wine or Beer Supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. de Grisogono	4,409	350	21st Sept.

Connecting at Colombo with the ss. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 9, 1895.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Steamer "MUKE MARU," 3,197 Tons, Captain BROWN, will SAIL on or about the 19th inst. for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, and JAPAN, also engaging Cargo for CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GEUSAN, and VLADIVOSTOCK.

The Steamer has Excellent Accommodation for about Ten Saloon Passengers, and keeps a good Table.

For freight and further particulars apply to—
TATA & SONS, Agents,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
(Japan Mail Steamship Co.).
Victoria Buildings : Fort, Bombay, 10th September, 1895.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court Street, House.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st September, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "AMRA," 518 tons, about 21st September, at 10 a.m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th September, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, about the 19th September, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahemerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

[illegible]S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, about the [illegible]9th September, at 7 a. m., calling at such P[illegible] be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on a[illegible] to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, about the 21st September, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, about the 14th September, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Mozambique Beira and Inhambane.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th September, 1895.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & CO., London.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

THIS Line does now issue 1st, 2nd, 3rd Class, and Deck Through Tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA, and SOUTHAMPTON,

In connection with the Union Line Mail steamers from DURBAN once a Month.

For Rates and particulars apply to
F. HEYER, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

For further particulars apply to
P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent,
Messageries Maritimes Co.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

London Agents.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "MUKE MARU."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "MUKE MARU," ARRIVED from YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Captain Clark, the Steamer's Surveyor, shall attend every Morning to Survey damages, &c., and no claims of any kind whatever shall be entertained after the Departure of the Steamer, sailing hence for China and Japan on or about the 19th instant.

TATA & SONS, Agents,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Victoria Buildings : Fort, Bombay, 13th September, 1895.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INDIAN CIGARS

(PHŒNIX BRAND),

Manufactured Expressly for

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

From the Finest Selected Dindigul Tobacco.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
JAVA GEMS, No. 1	per box of 100	3 4	3 10
„ „ No. 2	„ „	3 0	3 6
„ „ No. 3	„ „	2 12	3 2
JAVA NOBLES	„ „	3 0	3 6
TREACHER'S NOBLES, Cheroot shape, without straw	„ „	1 12	2 0
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	„ „	1 12	2 0
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	„ „	1 14	2 2
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, Cigar shape	„ „	2 0	2 4
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	„ „	1 14	2 2
TREACHER'S DINDIGULS, Cheroot shape, with straw	„ „	2 4	2 8
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel-shaped	„ „	2 2	2 6
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, Cigar shape	„ „	3 0	3 6

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

200 CASES
OF
NEW GOODS
In All Departments
For The Coming Season
Just Unpacked.
Inspection Invited.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,

BOMBAY.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plate Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER.

TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

Should be Found upon every Toilet Table.

Kemp's Pelliculine,

an exquisite and unique preparation for the Skin, which positively

Blooms

under its influence. It is CURATIVE, REFRESHING, ANTISEPTIC, and is suitable alike for

Ladies and Gentlemen, Children and Infants.

For use on the delicate skin of Babies it has never been equalled.

Prepared in Powder and Cream, at Re. 1-4 per Box or Pot.

We have Everything

YOU CAN POSSIBLY REQUIRE IN

Domestic Medicines and Toilet Articles.

All are Fresh and Pure, and Superior to Imported articles.

	Rs. a.
Kemp's Equatorial Hair Douche .... Re. 1-8 and	2 8
Kemp's Floral Mouth Elixir .... Re. 1-4 and	2 4
Kemp's Toilet Pelliculine ...	1 4
Kemp's Areca Nut Tooth Paste	1 0
Kemp's Pectoral Cough Syrup ...	1 0
Kemp's Perfect Vital Invigorator	3 0
Kemp's Cholera and Diarrhœa Tincture ... Re. 1 &	2 0
Kemp's Tasteless Pills and Granules, &c., &c.	

Kemp & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TO LET.

IN ROPE WALK LANE, a Small GODOWN, and STABLES, whole or portion, for six horses and four carriages. Also a large Godown in Rampart Row. Apply to

DADABHOY BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
18, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO ALL STEAM USERS.

VALVOLINE.

A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—

A Cylinder for very high pressure Steam.
A A Do. do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R Do. do. of very heavy viscosity
C Do. do. medium viscosity.
S Magnet Red for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.

Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle ; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS, Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone : full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

JULIUS BLÜTHNER.

OF all the many things that I have seen in my numerous wanderings about Europe, those which are connected with renowned personages and historical **BLUTHNER** events, have the firmest hold upon my memory, and the man whose name is at the head of this article stands forth in connection with some of the most memorable events of my experience.

It was in the middle of the seventies my first **BLUTHNER** journey to Switzerland had taken me to Lake Lucerne, and Brunnen was my headquarters. One lovely evening in August I toiled up the steep winding road past Morschach to the celebrated Axenstein, where I intended to watch the sunset. Having feasted my eyes upon the **BLUTHNER** magnificent spectacle, I strolled through the wooded park and returned to the Hotel, where I arrived about ten o'clock.

A respectful group of persons, among whom were a large number of Englishmen, had assembled outside the Garden Saloon, and whilst listening to the sounds of Beethoven's "Adelaide" were attempting with patriotic enthusiasm to obtain a glimpse of those within. A young girl, delightful in the freshness of her youth and musical enthusiasm, **PIANOS** sat at a grand piano, having for her audience a stately lady of middle age, seated near the window, and several ladies and gentlemen standing respectfully round the youthful performer. When the piece came to an end, on a sign from the elder lady, the company **GRANDS** dispersed. It was Queen Victoria of England with her favourite daughter Beatrice, now Princess Henry of Battenberg, who were enjoying the unequalled summer freshness of Axenstein. After the enthusiastic Englishmen and the rest of the company had retired, I stepped **UPRIGHTS** into the deserted Garden Saloon, and approaching the open Grand, whose rich tones had lately so moved me, read the Name, "JULIUS BLÜTHNER," upon it.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
Agents—BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEEP AT BAY The human foes in hot climate—the Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, Rheumatism, Gout, Stone in the Bladder, and Habitual Constipation by FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the only best and reliable weapon that can be recommended. Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12.

MADON, SONS & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIRTS.

—"PERFECT FITTING."—

Shirts for Day or Dress,
From Rs. 15 for Six.
Coloured Shirts,
From Rs. 27 for Six.
THE NEW SOFT MATERIALS :—
EATON GAUZES, BLUES, AND PINKS.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

"The Anchor's Weighed" in the "Bay of Biscay" with a Supply of } Bahadur Cigars.
"The Skipper" and "The Midshipmite" would be "Anchored" but for } Bahadur Cigars.
"Life let us Cherish," and this can best be done by Smoking } Bahadur Cigars.
"The Vicar of Bray" and "Father O'Flynn" did both enjoy their } Bahadur Cigars.
"There's Nae luck about the Hoose" without } Bahadur Cigars.
"Robin Adair" was completely "Stranded" until he Bought } Bahadur Cigars.
"She wandered down the Mountain Side" to Buy } Bahadur Cigars.
"The Village Blacksmith" advised "The Diver" to Smoke } Bahadur Cigars.
"The Old Folks at Home" have "Golden Days," thanks to } Bahadur Cigars.
"The Minstrel Boy" sang : "Come into the Garden, Maud," and enjoy the perfume of } Bahadur Cigars.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS :—

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

LONDON SPRING FASHIONS.

NOW SHOWING
NOVELTIES
IN
DRESS GOODS.
MILLINERY,
STRAW GOODS,
SUN SHADES,
&c., &c.

FRESH DELIVERIES
BY
EVERY THROUGH
MAIL.

BAD[redacted] PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN EVENING ENTERTAINMENT

will be held in the

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE,

In Aid of the Funds,

On TUESDAY, 1st OCTOBER, AT 9 P.M.

The undermentioned Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to take part:—

Mrs. CANDY.

Mrs. MACBETH. Mr. NICHOLSON.
Mrs. SQUIRE. Mr. MARSHALL REED.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

A. MURRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th September, 1895.

BREACHES ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

IN consequence of BREACHES on the G. I. P. Railway, the Southern-Mahratta Railway Mixed Train now leaving Gadag for Hotgi at hours 0, minutes 5, will from 16th instant, subject to Government sanction, leave Gadag and all Intermediate Stations about 2 hours earlier. See Time Tables at Stations.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED

(of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.)

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 16th September the Management of the Army and Navy Co-Operative Society's Business in Bombay and Karachi will be vested in Major A. HILDEBRAND, Messrs. LATHAM and Co.'s connection therewith Ceasing from that Date. All Cheques, &c., should be made payable to the ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ld.

Bombay, 15th September, 1895.

PROSPECTUS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A PUBLIC Competitive Examination will be held on MONDAY, the 21st October, 1895, at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, for the examination of Candidates for the Military Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department of the Bombay Subordinate Medical Service.

2. Candidates must be of European or Eurasian parentage, between 16 and 19 years of age, of healthy constitution, physically fit for military service, and of good character. They will be required to produce Certificates showing that they possess these qualifications.

NOTE.—For further particulars apply to the Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Town Hall, between 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., on any Day except Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays.

By Order,

B. B. GRAYFOOT, SURG.-CAPT., I.M.S.,
Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of the undermentioned Articles (more or less) to the Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, for the official year 1896-97 will be received by the Undersigned, at his Office, on MONDAY, the 14th October, 1895, up to 12 o'clock noon (Gun-fire).

SALTPETRE GROUGH	Cwts.	6,638
BRIMSTONE	„	1,121
DHALL STALK	„	1,432

2. Forms of Tenders and Conditions (which are procurable on payment of a Fee of Annas Eight only for each Set), and further particulars may be obtained on application to the Undersigned, at his Office, Daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted).

3. Contractors applying for Tenders should state for what particular Article the Forms are required; the Covers should also be superscribed accordingly when submitting Tenders.

D. M. BABINGTON, CAPT., R.A.,
Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory.

Kirkee, 10th September, 1895.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP COPPER AND BRASS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, Offers for the Purchase of any quantity upto 50 Tons of SCRAP COPPER and 50 Tons SCRAP BRASS, Loose, lying in the Company's General Stores, Parel, where the same may be viewed on Application.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 200 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th September, 1895.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS...£4,456,573
TOTAL FUNDS...£8,406,405

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES at MODERATE RATES.

BONUSES on Life Policies in the participating Class have amounted to as much as 35s. per cent. per annum at the last three quinquennial distributions.

For Rates apply to the Agents,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
(Built to order for India.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

FOLDING TABLES.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS,
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

KOP'S BEER

(NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Our Weekly Auction Sale will take place on TUESDAY, the 17th, instead of Monday, the 16th instant, the latter being a Parsee holiday.

WEEKLY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of drawing room and pier tables, sofa, couches, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, almyras, wardrobes, dressing and wash-hand tables, &c.

2 rolls India rubber sheets 1-8"
10 coils Manilla rope.
4 doz. hand lamps.

On account of the concerned—
J A { 26686, 26691, 26693 / 26825-8 25735-6 } 7 bales grey yarn damaged by sea-water.

On account and at the risk of Esmaloodin Jamaloodin—
2 cases 215 tins each ½ gallon metal laquer.

By order of Vithuldass Girdhur, and on account and at the risk of Ardaseer Sapurjee—
5 cases white dhoties and scarves.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong office-shigram.
1 light dog cart.

And any other carriages and horses with may be offered.

SALE OF 7 CASES COLOURED SATINS AND 1 CASE COLOURED PLUSH.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor, Gamshilal Jankidas, Delhi.—

4460-62 3 cases coloured satins.
752 4623-24 2 „ do. do.
5289-90 2 „ do. do.
B K 2690 1 „ coloured plush.

SALE OF 26 CASES COLOURED SATINS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor, Bhugwandass Permessridass, Delhi—

5305-9 5 cases coloured satins.
598 5316-20 5 „ „ „
5435-50 16 „ „ „

Under instructions from the mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, next to Mr. James Pearse's shop, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., the valuable and handsome black and teakwood dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture, single and double iron bedsteads with wire and spring mattress, one Deschamp made family bedstead, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, Japanese revolving top writing table, gauze curtains, very old blue, white and gold China square and round jars, China figures, engravings, open-carved blackwood sofas and chiffoniers, etc.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

One chronometer clock, by C Cowland, Liverpool. (A good opportunity for ship captains.)

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 16, 1895.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DELHI BROWN RAPESEED.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Dana Bunder, below the Musjid Bridge, in Godown No. 117, of Mukadam Heerjee Dossa, by order of Marwari Toolsiram Moosadeelal, and on account and risk of Marwari Ramnath Suganchand—

25 tons Delhi brown rapeseed.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel Tank Road, Parel Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a firstrate mahogany cottage piano by Soundy and Co., very little used, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, a handsome strong Poona-made tonga with a powerful iron grey pony and harness, Yeroda Jail made cane furniture, &c., the property of J. A. STONEHAM, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SURAT.

In pursuance of an Order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 10th April, 1895, in Suit No. 500 of 1874, and by the direction of the Recever, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 6th October next, at 4 p.m., on the premises, sell by Public Auction, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house and stable standing thereon, situate in Raja Soni's Chukla, in Surat, in the registration sub-district of Surat, measuring on the North 86 feet, on the South 86 feet, on the East 19 feet, and on the West 19 feet or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of a Khutree, on the south by a gully leading to Balaji's Temple, on the East by the land belonging to Balajee, and on the west by the public road, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the possession of the said Receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Receiver or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, September 16, 1895.

TWENTIETH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1895.

With Portrait of H. E. the Viceroy, LORD ELGIN

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

PRICE: Rs. 5 with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1895 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

THE London "Daily Chronicle" says:—There is not, and there never has been, a better Guide for any part of the world than that which Mr. J. M. Maclean, recently Member for Oldham, originally published at Bombay in 1875. It is now annually brought up to date under the care of his successor in the editorship and proprietorship of the "Bombay Gazette," Mr. Grattan Geary, and we never open its pages without admiration for the masterly way in which it marshals the innumerable facts connected with the past and present of the great and increasingly beautiful city which proudly calls itself "first in India." Altogether, to anyone proceeding to or having business relations with India "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is simply indispensable, while to the residents of one of the finest cities, situated on one of the very finest harbours of the whole empire, its value is beyond that of many rupees, of which it only costs five.

THE "Observer" says:—This handy volume, with its up-to-date directory and varied information about Bombay, will be found an invaluable companion by visitors to India. The information on the commercial and manufacturing progress of the city has been brought up to the close of last year from official and other authentic sources; the public buildings are fully described, and a wealth of information of a varied character is given. The latest edition of this Guide will be found of great value by both visitors and residents.

THE "Morning Post" says:—The edition for 1895 has been carefully revised, and much information added to meet the requirements of business men and the general public. The residents of Bombay, and also visitors, will find it an excellent work of reference as a directory, as well as an historical and descriptive guide to this famous city.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 498, High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 25th instant, Tenders for the Supply of 500 tons of Rangoon, Moulmein, or Siam TEAK LOGS for Delivery at the rate of 250 tons per Month, commencing 1st October 1895.

Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Locomotive premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the Specifications of Shipment, showing clearly that the Timber tendered is Rangoon, Moulmein, or Siam Teak, as the case may be.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th September, 1895.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

READ! READ!

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

THE whole of the PRESS, TYPE, FURNISHING GEAR, &c., of the "Poona Observer" Press, as a going Concern, comprising also the Daily Paper, which has been successfully run for about fifty years.

Early Offers invited.

For full particulars apply to

BYRAMJI RUSTOMJI,
"Poona Observer" Press.

Poona, 10th Sept., 1895.

IT is in CONTEMPLATION to SELL the Government Spinning and Weaving Mill at Baroda. Intending purchasers are requested to present their Offers showing clearly the amount for, and the conditions under, which they intend to buy, to the Undersigned, on or before the 30th of September, 1895.

It is optional with the Sircar to accept any of the Offers or to reject them altogether.

For further particulars apply to

माधवराव रामचंद्र फडणीस,

i.e., MADAVAROW RAMCHUNDRA, FADNIS.

Baroda, Hoozoor Fadni's Office, 31st August, 1895.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. Spring CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. spring Light Victoria with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side light BROUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest Designs for SALE or HIRE, and also Made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND............... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL......... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS

BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.

WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:

Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople.
Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna.
Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ½ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, or at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, but no interest is allowed on sums over Rs. 1,00,000.

Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
for 6 months at 3 per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL.................£554,937 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
MADRAS.
COLOMBO.
KANDY.

GALLE.
SINGAPORE.
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.

Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months .... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months .... 4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 4½ per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India..........Commission 1/8th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } - 1/8th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } - [illegible]

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000 DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*________________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1895.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c. apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Yen 6,000,000 = Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.................. 4,500,000 = „ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 3,928,000 = „ 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund....................................$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq., (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.

HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.

PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£325,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000, which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

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Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Parsee New Year's Day: Banks closed.
Rovers' Association Football Tournament commences.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Union Prayer Meeting, 6-30 p.m.

Reported Highway Robbery.—Jeevee, a woman, residing at Borebhat Lane, has reported to the police that, on Friday evening, she was walking along Sadashiv Lane, when a man, coming up from behind, snatched away a gold head ornament, of the value of Rs. 20, and decamped.

Fire at Mahim.—On Friday night, a fire broke out in a cadjan hut, occupied by one Mahomed Cassum, a dealer in sweetmeats, at Lady Jamsetji Road, and was extinguished by the police and the neighbours before the arrival of the Mahim fire-engine, which was not brought into requisition.

Theft at Coombarwada.—Bhicoo Govind, a labourer, residing on the second floor of a house, at Coombarwada, has reported to the police, that during the absence of himself and wife from home, on Thursday last, their room was entered, and a box broken open, and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 130, stolen therefrom.

The Nose-Biting Case.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, committed Hassam Guffoor, a Mahomedan of a notorious character, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of causing grievous hurt to a woman, named Assoo, by biting the lower portion of her nose clean off, under circumstances, already reported in these columns. The prisoner said that he would give the names of his witnesses to the Clerk of the Crown.

Fatal Effects of Excessive Drink.—A coroner's inquiry was held, on Saturday, at Arthur Road, on the body of Nasibatlal Bisonlal, a purdesee ramosee, aged forty years, employed in the service of a dealer in hay, at Arthur Road. The deceased was addicted to drink, and, on Friday evening, about 7 o'clock, went to Arthur Road, in a state of intoxication, to watch his master's hay stacks, and lay down. About 11 p.m., the same night, he was heard breathing very heavily, and an hour afterwards was found dead. A verdict of death from excessive drinking was returned.

Fatal Fall off a Tree.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday, at the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of a Hindu labourer, named Daji Sonoo, aged forty years, residing at Churney Road. On the 17th ultimo, the deceased went up a tree, in the compound of Hormusjee Wadia's Fire Temple, at Girgaum Road, and was cutting boughs when the branch on which he was standing broke, and he fell on to the ground, a distance of about sixteen feet, fracturing his spine. Daji was conveyed to the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital, where fever set in, and he died on Friday night. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

Exciting Accident at Kalbadevie Road.—On Friday morning, a horse, attached to a landau, belonging to Mr. Vithaldas Canji, was being driven along the Kalbabavie Road, by a coachman, named Ramji Daji, when opposite the Ramwady, the animal suddenly took fright and bolted, throwing the driver off on to the road. The horse then ran for a few hundred yards along the Kalbadevie Road with terrific speed, and dashed against a Municipal lamp-post, knocking it down, and breaking the lamp to pieces. This brought the affrighted horse to a stand still, and it was secured. The carriage was damaged to the extent of Rs. 200, and the coachman sustained injuries to his right leg, which necessitated his removal to the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital.

The Pen Water-Supply.—A correspondent writes:—Pen was formerly badly supplied with water, almost all the wells and ponds drying up during the hot season. But since the Keshow Motiram Reservoir was constructed, a few years ago, the people of Pen have been much better off in this respect. Five plugs are fixed, at certain points in the town, and standpipes are erected for the poorer classes, who are unable to make connections with their houses. Except the town mains, which are laid at the expense of the Municipality, the whole of the works have been completed by subscription. The cost of the dam is Rs. 18,000, and of fitting and carrying the main Rs. 10,000, or a total of Rs. 28,000, of which Rs. 12,000 were bequeathed by Mr. Keshow Motiram, a rich grain merchant of Pen. The gathering ground is 100 acres, and the capacity of the lake 60,000 gallons. A tablet contains the following inscription:—"The Keshow Motiram Reservoir named after a Marwaree merchant of Pen, who bequeathed Rs. 12,000 for the Pen water-supply. This dam was commenced on the 2nd May, 1876, and finished on the 1st June, 1876.—Arthur Crawford, Collector; W. Gray, C.E., Engineer; and Nagu Purbhaji, contractor." This benefactor has erected also another drinking fountain at Bombay, on the Mombadevi Road, for the benefit of the public. As a new large fountain has been erected in this locality the above drinking fountain has been removed to the junction of the Carnac and Hornby Roads, near Crawford Market, at the suggestion of the late donor's son, Mr. Amerchand Keshowsett Penkur.

Ruffianism and Intimidation.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Superintendent Brewin charged Isaac Sulleman, aged twenty-six years, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with behaving in a disorderly manner, near the Bank of Bombay, on the afternoon of the 5th instant. Mr. Sealy, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Russell, barrister-at-law, defended. The evidence of policeman No. 1201A showed that at the time in question he saw accused and one Moosa Haji Abba assaulting one Joosub Ebrahim, and striking him with their clenched fists. The sepoy seized Moosa and also caught hold of the accused, but the latter succeeded in shaking him off, and escaping from custody. Moosa was arrested, and on being placed before Mr. Webb, was setenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment for causing hurt to Joosub. After the evidence of the complainant and another witness had been recorded, Mr. Russell in defence stated that it was a very trumpery row, and unless it was shown that his client was disorderly to the extent of being riotous and dangerous, he thought the section would not apply to the present case. Out of a crowd of hundred and fifty persons, who, the policeman said, had collected there, not a single independent witness was called to testify as to what really took place. The counsel submitted that under the circumstances the accused should be discharged. Superintendent Brewin informed the magistrate that he had brought the present case in order to put down the ruffianism that had become rampant in the native town, even to the extent of intimidating witnesses that had been summoned in court to give evidence on such assault cases. The accused had several previous convictions against him, and the Superintendent asked his Worship to deal with him in an exemplary manner. The magistrate, in fining the accused Rs. 20, remarked that if he was brought before him again on a similar charge, he would be sent to jail without the option of fine being given to him.

AN UNFORTUNATE VESSEL.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s s. s. Naderi, which was disabled on the 3rd instant, just after passing the Middle Ground Island, *en route* for Jeddah, again had the misfortune to receive a severe damage, yesterday morning. The Naderi, on the night of the 3rd instant, entered the Prince's Dock, where she discharged her cargo, and went to the Merryweather Dry Dock. A new propeller was there fitted up, and after re-loading in Prince's Dock, the boat was preparing to proceed on her voyage to Jeddah. Yesterday morning she left Prince's Dock, and went on a trial trip across the harbour. On returning to the dock, she accidentally dashed against the dock wall, and sustained considerable damage, her bow being twisted round about six feet, and took in water in her fore compartment. She will now be unable to proceed to sea for some time.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. MAYO.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Mayo, under the command of Captain E. R. Shopland, arrived in harbour, on Saturday evening, from Aden, which port she left on the 7th September. The Mayo left here in December last, and since then has spent part of her time at Aden and part in cruising between the Somali coast and the above port. She has come here for usual repairs, and will remain in harbour till the 25th instant, and then again leave for Aden. She has brought the following passengers:—Captain L. H. Vidal, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, wife of Assistant Surgeon Pruce, and three children, 50 men rank-and-file, 36 native women, and 26 children. She experienced fine weather throughout the passage.

Peters, the late manager of the Commissariat Office at Meiktila, has been convicted of criminal misappropriation of certain sums of Government money, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 350, or another year's imprisonment.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. JUSTICE BADRUDIN TYEBJI.

On Saturday evening, the members of the Bombay Cosmopolitan Club gave an entertainment to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebji, to mark his elevation to the Bench as one of the puisne judges of the Bombay High Court.

The entertainment, which took place at the residence of the late Sir Mungaldas Nathubhoy, at Girgaum, was largely attended by members of the club and guests, who were received by Mr. Shamrao Vithal, the president, and Mr. Aginker, the secretary. Mr. Justice Badrudin arrived at 6-45, and was conducted to a hall, on the first floor, where after some time had been spent in conversation, Mr. Shamrao Vithal, in welcoming the guest of the evening, said that he had great pleasure on behalf of the members of the club, to offer their most hearty congratulations to Mr. Badrudin on his elevation to the High Court Bench. Every section of the native community of Bombay had expressed their joy at his elevation. The various communities had already shown their appreciation of the recognition of Mr. Badrudin's high worth by Government. But the present occasion was of a more general character, for in the Cosmopolitan Club they had representatives of almost every section of the native community of Bombay, and the welcome they offered was, therefore, by the native public of Bombay with one united voice. In conclusion the speaker thanked Mr. Badrudin for the honour he had done them by accepting their invitation. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebji said that he had hardly thought that he would be required to make a speech that evening. He had thought when he accepted the appointment that his days for speechification were over, but it seemed that since his elevation to the Bench they had just begun. (Laughter.) It was impossible for him to express the sense of gratification, which he felt at what had been called the universal approval, with which his appointment had been received by his native brethren. He said on a previous occasion that he did not value the appointment for its own sake as for the fact that it had met the approval of those amongst whom he was moving, and, therefore, every fresh mark of approval brought joy to him. At the same time as he had said before he was certainly not so vain and conceited as to imgine that he deserved anything like the praises that had been showered upon him by kind and indulgent friends on all sides. He nevertheless recognised that it arose purely from their kindness to him and purely from their appreciation of what little he had done during his past career for the benefit of the Indian public. He confessed that when he accepted the appointment he was in hopes that he would be able to spare some time to the promotion of interests of those public matters with which he had been connected during his life. He regretted to say that the expectation had not been realised—he had been defrauded of the leisure which he expected to have got. (Laughter.) But they could not expect in an ordinary human being very much energy, or very great powers left after he had been sitting from at least 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., with the nervous system strained for the purpose of understanding and deciding complicated cases. They would admit that it was in human nature that even a judge might like to get fresh air in the evening when he had not to attend some Senate meeting or go to the Cosmopolitan Club. It might be said that morning was left all to him, and that he could do something in the morning, but he found that in order to really keep pace with his duties he had to attend to different kinds of work in the morning hours. Therefore he pleaded guilty to the fact—whatever might be the cause—that since his appointment he had not been able to take that part in such public affairs as he might properly take interest and support. He took this opportunity to make the confession and express a hope that they might not put it down to any want of desire on his part to benefit his fellow-men. He assured them that when it was in his power he would be most willing to do what he could for them. If they found that he was not present at some particular meeting to which the general public attached great importance he hoped they would put it down to the fact that there were great reasons of a paramount kind that had prevented him from attending the meeting rather than want of desire to do so. Having made this confession he hoped nevertheless in spite of this drawback there would be some occasions where he might do something. Therefore he did not at all say that he had actually retired from taking part in the work of benevolent institutions. He would try to do what his limited leisure permitted. He hoped that he would be able to do his duty in a satisfactory manner. He prayed to God that it might be given to him not to disappoint them, and he assured them that he would not be wanting in any efforts to satisfy them. (Loud applause.) Mr. Shamrao Vithal then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Natbubhoy for allowing the use of his bungalow for the occasion, and it was carried by acclamation. Mr. Tribhowandass, in acknowledging the compliment, said that he felt it an honour to be afforded that opportunity of showing his esteem for so distinguished a guest as Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebji. In honouring the guest, the club had done an honour to itself. The Government, in conferring one of the highest appointments in their gift upon Mr. Badrudin had not only rewarded his singular merits but shown a great sense of justice and equality towards the native community by appointing a worthy man, who was eminently fitted for the exalted post. He trusted that there would be many occasions of this kind for him to show his warm interest for the welfare and promotion of the club of which he was a member. (Applause.) The party then adjourned to refreshment buffets, laid out in a chamber on the ground-floor, and after partaking of light refreshments, they walked over to the club premises, which is just opposite to Sir Mungaldas' residence. A dinner took place in the club premises, and the guests dispersed at a late hour.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSE AGENTS.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel,
2nd Judge.)

BAMONJI HORMUSJI VS. MRS. EMILY ROBERTS.

The plaintiff, who carries on business under the name of B. H. Hallett and Company, commission agents, claimed to recover from the defendant, who is a widow of the late Mr. James Roberts, Rs. 15, the usual commission of house agents for securing house on a monthly tenancy for the defendant, at No. 7, Bell Lane, Fort, in May, 1895. Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. D. Sealy represented the defendant, who denied liability, stating that she had never engaged the plaintiff's services, nor had she secured the house through him. While she was leaving the plaintiff's office, in May last, one Framroz, the editor of the "Sunday Comic," offered as a friend to show her the house. On behalf of plaintiff it was stated that as Mr. Framroz was in the plaintiff's services at the time he had accompanied the defendant to the house.

His Honour said that this was an important case on the right of brokers to claim brokerage for services rendered in bringing about a contract between principals. It appeared from the evidence that defendant accompanied by a gentleman called at plaintiff's office, and asked, if he could secure her a house in the Fort, and plaintiff replied that he knew of a place at No. 7, Bell Lane, but he could not accompany the defendant that day. The defendant said she could not wait till next day, and was leaving the plaintiff's office, when one Framroz Motabhoy, a friend of plaintiff, who overheard the conversation, followed defendant downstairs, and said that he knew the place, and when asked if he was a house agent or a servant of the plaintiff, replied "no"; but offered as a friend to show the place to defendant. This friend showed defendant the house, but took no part in arranging the rent, or the terms of the tenancy. The second judge was of opinion that plaintiff was not entitled to a commission. The house agent did not appear anxious to give his services, or to take all the trouble or labour in his power to bring about the contract of tenancy, as appeared from the evidence of his own witness and friend Framroz Motabhoy, who, when asked, represented that he was not in plaintiff's service, but as a friend would show the place. It was well-known that Parsee gentlemen were always willing in a friendly way to oblige, when occasion required, and this was what Framroz conveyed to the defendant, when he offered as a friend to go to the house in Bell Lane. It also appeared from the evidence of this same witness that when he (Framroz) returned, and informed plaintiff that the contract of tenancy was completed between defendant and her landlord, plaintiff appears to have made up his mind to try and secure a commission. This appeared probable too from the terms of the plaintiff's first letter of demand addressed to the defendant. Therefore as the plaintiff had not been ready and willing to do and had not done all that he could have done to bring about a contract between the defendant and her landlord, he could not claim the commission of Rs. 15, and his suit was dismissed.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 11th September, 1895:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1895-96	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1895 to 7th September 1895	8,258,400
Balance to be remitted from 8th September 1895 to 31st March 1896	8,741,600

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT AT THE RIPON CLUB.

The Honourable Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta, chairman of the club, presided, on Friday evening, at a dinner party held for celebrating the fourth annual billiard tournament, that took place in the club premises, at the Apollo Bunder. About fifteen gentlemen entered for contesting the honour of winning a silver cup, presented by some of the members of the club. Several players having tried their skill at the game, the last tie lay between Dr. Dhanjisha Rustomji Wadia and Mr. Pestonji N. Kapadia. The game was 250 up, and was played on Friday evening. Wadia started at 35 points, while Kapadia was scratch. The play was very interesting from beginning to end, and was witnessed by a large number of the members of the club and their friends. Both the amateurs were 243 all, and it was fully expected that Kapadia, having borne so well up to this point, would win the game. But Wadia having shown more pluck at the concluding portion of the game, won the cup by seven points. The play occupied about an hour and a-half, and Wadia was loudly cheered by the spectators for the success achieved by him, Kapadia being also warmly received for the skill displayed by him during the progress of the game. At the dinner that followed about thirty gentlemen were present. Ample justice having been done to the various viands arranged by that indefatigable organiser of all our local sports, Mr. J. M. Framji Patel, the chairman rose to propose the health of the winner, and to present him with the silver cup. Mr. Mehta spoke of Mr. Wadia as a skilful player of billiards, and highly complimented him on his success, and in passing paid a deservedly laudatory tribute to Mr. Patel for his interest in getting up all sorts of sports in Bombay. The chairman then formally presented the cup, which was very elegant in appearance, to Dr. Wadia, and a one to Mr. Kapadia as the next best man. Both the players returned their thanks to the whole company for their appreciation of the play and their presence that evening, which they considered a sort of encouragement to them. The honourable Mr. Mehta next proposed the toast of the judge of the tournament, Mr. J. M. Patel, premising that at all such gatherings, the toast of the "nestor" was sure to be received with enthusiasm, and briefly alluded to Mr. Patel's services to Parsee cricket, saying that he was the acknowledged leader of sports. (Cheers.) Mr. Patel thanked the chairman and all present for their extremely kind reception of his toast. After making some observation on the game of billiards and alluding to some of the incidents of the tournament, he pointed out that all sports were the most effectual means of bringing members of different races and nationalities into closer contact and more harmonious relations. He said he believed the present age was not altogether a democratic or an intellectual one as many people imagined, but "an acrobatic one." The athletic name, he continued, having travelled with some force all over the world, had now gone back to the home of its birth, alluding of course to the revival of the Olympic games at Athens. But England, after all, was the great nursery of many games; and it was gratifying to see that the natives of this land had made the national games of that country their own. And be it said to the credit of Englishmen that they were not slow in recognizing the true worth of Indians, either in their national games or political games. The entrance of Raujitsingh in the University Eleven and the entrance into Parliament in the previous election of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji were instances in point, and firmly supported the speaker's views. In conclusion, he said he was expressing the wish of all those present that the Parsee orator and patriot, Mr. Mehta—(cheers)—would soon enter the British Parliament to defend the just cause of his country. He then asked the gentlemen present to drink to the health of their worthy chairman with all honours. The toast received a cordial response. The chairman having acknowledged with thanks the honour done him, the interesting proceedings of the evening terminated.

CALCUTTA MARINE INSURANCE AGENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The following is a report of the proceedings of the Fourth Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Association, held at the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, on the 6th instant. Mr. Victor Murray, Deputy Chairman, presiding. Present:—Messrs. D. J. Bagram, H. N. Betts, C. Clifford, C. L. Fyffe, W. O' Grazebrook, A. G. Mackenzie, J. M. G. Prophit, and W. R. Yule. The notices convening the meeting having been read, the Deputy Chairman said:—I regret our worthy Chairman is unable to be present, as his letter of date, just put into my hands, will explain.

The Assistant Secretary then read the letter referred to, in which the Chairman stated that an accumulation of urgent office work caused mainly by the demands on his time recently made by the Fire Agents' Association, had unfortunately interfered to prevent his attending the meeting. He added that he did not wish to serve upon the new Committee, which however, he hoped would be a strong one, in which the interests of English and Colonial Companies would be more evenly balanced than in the retiring Committee, and that an experienced Chairman might be secured as his successor, who while endeavouring to improve rates, would set his face against any hushing up of irregularities.

The Deputy Chairman continuing said:—I am quite sure we all regret the absence of Mr. Osbourne. He would have been more capable of presenting to you the report than I am, for, having been unexpectedly called upon to preside, I am not in a position to go into any lengthy remarks regarding it. It has been drawn up in a very concise manner by the Assistant Secretary, and I do not think any explanation is required from me.

There are, however, one or two points to which I should like to draw your attention. The first is with reference to page 15 of the Bombay Report, which has been circulated to the Committee, in connection with the granting of certificates in respect of cargo said to have been lost overboard by "accident of the sea" while it appeared from enquiries instituted that many of the alleged losses were the result of fraud and not of accident.

This, I think, might also be said to apply to claims brought here for losses in the Red Sea business. With the exception of the British India and Asiatic Companies and other regular lines, these certificates are signed without any enquiry having been made by the officers signing them. If Bombay has found it necessary to take steps regarding the Malabar ports, I think it devolves upon this Association to do the same in connection with the extensive claims brought here for losses said to have occurred at Red Sea ports, with a view to preventing the malpractices referred to.

I do not think there is anything further in the report calling for special remark, but before moving its adoption, I shall be glad to answer any questions or hear any suggestions members may wish to make.

No one responding, the Deputy Chairman then said:—Gentlemen,—I have now to move: "That the report presented to the meeting be adopted and the audited accounts be passed as correct." The resolution was seconded by Mr. D. J. Bagram and carried unanimously.

Mr. Betts drew attention to the list of members. He noticed that only 22 offices were members of the Association, while there were 48 offices doing business in Calcutta. He thought that if the subscription were reduced a number of offices might be induced to join. The Deputy Chairman thought it might be possible to reduce the subscription with the object of bringing in all the other Companies, and the matter might dealt with by the new Committee. Mr. Yule asked whether anything was going to be done in the way of getting tariffs put through. The Deputy Chairman pointed out that the London Committee had, last year, refused to adopt any tariffs, and for his own part he preferred that every Underwriter should be at liberty to fix his own rates. Marine Insurance differed from Fire Insurance, and if offices accepted rates which were too low and incurred a loss it was their own risk. He thought the London Committee were, perhaps, acting rightly in refusing to adopt the tariffs, as by so doing any person could simply refer to the printed tariffs, and underwriting then became very easy, so to speak.

Mr. Harry de Windt, the well-known traveller in Siberia and China, proposes to leave England on a journey from America to Europe by way of Behring Straits. Mr. de Windt will proceed to the United States early in October and, after making final arrangements for his journey, will leave Vancouver in April next, before which time climatic conditions prevent him from starting. He hopes to reach England at the end of 1897, after travelling about 22,000 miles, but he states that, as the journey has never yet been even attempted, it is impossible to say how long it may take to accomplish. His object in undertaking it is first to explore Alaska in regions hitherto unvisited by Europeans, to make a further study of North East Siberia, and to ascertain the condition of political exiles to Yakutsk, one of the remotest settlements in Siberia. A "Canadian" writes in the *Times* of August 31st:—"I see it stated that the journey from America to Europe *via* Behring Straights, which Mr. Harry de Windt is about to attempt, has never yet been accomplised. I am under the impression that many years ago, the late Sir George Simpson, of the Hudson Bay Company, reached Europe by this route."

THE RELIGION OF THE KAFIRS.

Making one more extract from Sir George Robertson's book on Kafiristan we may quote his remarks on the Kafir Pantheon.

The Kafir religion is a somewhat low form of idolatry, with an admixture of ancestor worship and some traces of fire-worship also. The gods and goddesses are numerous and of varying degrees of importance or popularity. I believe that Imra the Creator, Moni, commonly spoke of as the prophet, Gish the war-god, Bagisht, Dizane, Krumai, and Nirmali, are common to all the tribes but there are several inferior deities or godlings who seem to be peculiar to particular localities. It is probable, almost certain, that the same god is known by different names, by different tribes, but even if we allow for this, there must still be many gods who are unknown or disregarded, except by particular tribes, or even in particular villages. In Presungul every village is supposed to be under the care of one special god whom the villagers worship and honour above all others. The god Arom is the tutelarly diety of the Kam tribe, but he appears to be rather unpopular, and I imagine that he is rarely or never sacrificed to except when a peace is concluded. On such occasions the cattle which constitute the peace offering from the enemy, are sacrificed before his shrine.

The difficulty of getting information from the Kafirs about their religion is very great. In Presungul the people at first protested against my being shown their gods at all, and it was only after they had been assured by my companions that I was a "Kafir" like themselves, that they gave me somewhat reluctant consent. The Bashgul Kafirs had no objections of this kind, indeed they seemed to take a peculiar pleasure in showing me their little temples and in inviting me to be present at their ceremonies. On those occasions they were in the habit of watching my face narrowly, as if anxious to discover from my features my opinion about their observances. With them the chief difficulty was that they seemed to know so little themselves about their own theology.

The Bashgul Kafirs, or at any rate the younger portion of the community, are inclined to be somewhat sceptical. They are superstitious, of course, but I have often witnessed sacred ceremonies burlesqued or scoffed at when two or three waggish young men have been together. Gish is the really popular god of the Bashgul youth. In their worship of him there is great sincerity. I have been asked by a young Kafir if we English did not prefer Gish to Imra (the Crator) as he himself did, and many Kafirs have expressed their disappointment on learning the "Franks" knew nothing of Gish.

The older people are devout in their respect for all the gods, but Bashgul Kafirs seem to abandon their religion without much regret. They leave it, as they return to it, chiefly from motives of material advantage and rarely appear to trouble themselves about religious convictions. The purest form of the Kafir religion is probably to to be found in the Presungul. I was told that although the Bashgul Kafir had no objection to my bringing fowls into their valley, the Presunguls would never permit it in theirs. In Presungul there is a distinct atmosphere of religion. The Presuns unfortunately speak a language which I was told that no one can ever learn. However that may be, it is certain that no Bashguli can talk it, while I myself could never remember a single word used at any of the sacrifices I witnessed. To me the invocation and incantations were merely soft musical mewings. The Presuns were very friendly after a short acquaintance and looked upon me not only as a very great man but also as one who might be trusted. But the fatal language difficulty always prevented my learning much from them. On my leaving their valley a deputation of notables came to ask me a favour. This was that I should ask Imra to make their country a little warmer. They evidently believed that I had the power of influencing the god in the direction they desired.

In the Kafir theology there appears to be both a heaven and a hell. It divides the universe into Urdesh, the world above, the abode of the gods, Michdesh, the earth, and Yurdesh, the nether world. Both the heaven and the hell for mortals is in Yurdesh, which is reached through a great pit, at the mouth of which a custodian named Maramalik, specially created by Imra for the purpose, is always seated. He permits no one in Yurdesh to return to the upper world.

The principal gods and goddesses are:—
(1.) Imra, (2) Moni, (3) Gish, (4) Bagisht, (5) Arom, (6) Sanru, (7) Saranji or Sauranju, (8) Sataram or Sudaram, (9) Inthr, (10) Duzhi, (11) Nong, (12) Parade, (13) Shomde, (14) Dizane, Goddess, (15) Nirmali, Goddess, (16) Krumai or Shumai, Goddess.

Besides gods and goddesses, there are demons, the chief of whom is Yush, and fairies innumerable. The High Priest of the Kam instructed me as fellows:—

Imra is the creator of all things in heaven and earth. By the breath of his mouth he endowed with life his "prophets" Moni, Gish, Sataram, and thereat, but Dizane sprang into existence from his right breast. Placing her in the palm of his hand Imra threw her violently upwards. She alighted in a lake, and was concealed and released in a manner to be described presently. Of the inferior deities of "prophets" only Bagist was born of a woman and not created at once by Imra's breath. Besides creating the godlings, Imra also created seven daughters, whose special province it is to watch over the work of agriculture with a protecting hand. As the time for sowing approaches goats are sacrificed in their honour, in order that crops may be ample, and the earth beneficent.

To understand the Kafir idea of Imra, the Creator, some excellent stories are told.

Imra is sacrificed to very frequently, sometimes from motives of simple and general piety, especially by the older and more thoughtful members of the community, sometimes for particular reasons, such as recovery from sickness, thanksgiving for seasonable weather, and for other material benefits. At the religious dances he is not more honoured than many of the other gods and godesses.

Imra's temples are in every valley, and are, also met with far away from any dwelling-houses. They sometimes contain a wooden idol, sometimes merely a block of stone.

The chief temple to Imra is at Presungul at Kstigigrom, which is undoubtedly the most sacred village in the whole of Kafiristan. The temple itself is an imposing structure, elaborately ornamented. It is between 50ft. and 60ft. square, and about 20ft. high. On its east side it has a square portico which covers as much space as the temple itself, and is supported on carved wooden pillars forming a kind of rough colonnade. The portico is open to the east and south, but is boarded up on the north side. Its height is a few feet below that of the temple, and when I saw it the roof was in a dangerous state of disrepair. The carving of the pillars is supposed to be very fine. I was only permitted to view the interior through the peep holes which afforded me merely a tantalising glimpse.

Imra almost always has a shrine to himself. So also have Gish and Moni, although not invariably. The other gods are often associated, three, four, or even five being worshipped in one idol-house, the breadth of which is then proportionately enlarged, and each idol appears at its own particular window.

THE PROPHET MONI.

It would seem that Moni called empathically 'the' prophet ought to be ranked next to Imra, he is worshiped with more respect than enthusiasm especially at Kamdesh and Bragamatan. In Presungul he retains his rightful position in the Kafir Pantheon. Traditionally he is the god always selected by Imra to carry out his orders to exterminate demons and so forth and there are few stories related of him in any other connection. In spite of the popularity of Gish worship, I believe Moni is the head of the inferior deities. In almost every village he has a shrine. At Kamu his little temple is better than that of any other god but at all places he is occasionally sacrificed to by pious persons when he shows in a way elsewhere described that he is desirous of a sacrifice. In Presungal at the upper part of the valley, there are two small patches of glacier several miles apart opposite to one another. They are called Moni's marks, and are affirmed to be the places where the gods stand to play the game of aluts. At the village of Diogrom I was shown a block of stone of no great size, an isolated fragment of gneiss. Its presence in the village was accounted for in the following way. Once upon a time, for some reason not stated, Moni found himself in Hell. He wished to get out, but could not. An eagle at length offered to carry the prophet up to the earth, but Moni doubted the bird's ability to perform such a feat. The eagle, however, made good its words, and placing the prophet on one wing and the stone on the other as a counterpoise, flew up through the earth and emerged at Diogrom, where he deposited the prophet and the stone, which remains to this day to testify to the truth of the narrative. At the religious dances Moni is honoured equally with the other gods by being given three rounds, but there is nothing peculiar about the ceremony.

THE GREAT GOD GISH.

Gish, or Great Gish as he is always called, is by far the most popular god of the Bashgul Kafirs. Every village has one or more shrines dedicated to his worships. He is the war god, and however sceptical the Bashgul youth may be on some points they are all fervid in their admiration for and devotion to Gish. The Chief of the Kalash villagers of Utzun once informed me he was of real Kafir blood through his mother, and to emphasise the difference between him and the other Kalash villagers, told me the Utzun people worshipped Gish, whose shrine had been erected by the speaker's father. On this account he affirmed that the Utzun folk were true Kafirs. In order to compliment a Kafir and to make his eyes glisten it is only needful to compare him to Gish, and it is impossible to say a more acceptable thing to a Kafir woman than to call her "Gish istri," that is Gish's wife. Gish in the Kafir idea was not born of a woman. His life was derived direct from Imra; by a word he was created. He lived on this earth as a man. He was first and foremost a warrior, a man of iron nerves, fierce and sudden in his terrible onslaughts. He spent his life in fighting and died as a hero should. In his furious lightning-like attacks and in his desperate enterprises he was successful above all others. He is the Kafir type of a true man, and can never be sufficiently honoured.

Bagisht is a popular deity. He presides over rivers, lakes and fountains and helps good men in various ways in their struggle for wealth and power. It is more particularly because Kafirs believe that by sacrificing to Bagisht they will become rich that they are assiduous in his worship.

The good Arom I never heard of until I had been in Kafiristan several months. Nevertheless, he is the tutelary deity of the Kam.

Of the gods Sanru, Saranji, or Sauranju, Sataram or Sudaram, Inthr, Duzhi, Nong, Shomde and Parade, I know little or nothing. Sanru, I was told, was the father of Saranji, although other informants had assured me that all the inferior gods, except Bagisht, were created directly by Imra. Saranji is the tutelary deity of the village.

Dizane is a popular goddess, and is worshipped wherever I have been in Kafiristan. The Giche, or new year festival, is entirely in her honour, and she also has special observances during the Dizanedu holidays. Everybody who has a son born to him in the preceding year offers a goat to Dizane at Giche. Dizane takes care of the wheat crop, and to propitiate her or to increase the produce of wheat fields, simple offerings are made, unaccompanied by the slaughter of an animal. A great irrigation channel is shown the traveller in Presungul, which it is affirmed that Dizane herself constructed. There is also a good bridge in the same district called by her name.

Nirmali is the Kafir Lucina. She takes care of women and children.

ANCESTOR AND FIRE WORSHIP.

There are distinct traces of ancestor worship although it is strenuously denied by the people. The effigies erected to the memory of the dead are sometimes sacrificed to and their pedestal sprinkled with blood by descendants or near relatives suffering from sickness. Long fragments of stone are set on end in many places. These, no doubt, are partly intended as cenotaphs, but a goat is always killed when they are erected. The Marnma festival is in honour of the illustrious dead. The two last days of the Duban are also devoted to dancing, feasting, and singing for dead and gone heroes. In Presungul there are no effigies erected to deceased relations as is so popular a custom with the Siah-Posh Kafirs, and I believe the same thing may be said of the Waiguli. In Presungul I myself noticed nothing in the nature of ancestor worship.

Concerning the existence of fire worship in Kafiristan, the evidence is not so convincing. Indeed, the only fact I know in support of it is that at all the Agars a sacred fire to Imra is lit by the Urir Jast, and must on no account be omitted, even when, owing to sickness or other tribal calamity, dancing is not indulged in.

The functionaries of religion are the Utha or high priest, the Debilala, who chants the praises of the gods, and the Pshur, the individual who is supposed to become temporarily inspired during religious ceremonies, and at other times as well.

THE PSHUR.

The Pshur is the individul who is supposed to be the subject of temporary inspiration. At times he behaves with the utmost violence, but there seems to be no rule on this point. The Kam Pshur's antics were extraordinary. He was a very muscular man, furnished by nature with a magnificent voice. Occasionally he used to rush about and shout like a maniac. One of the Katir Pshurs, a Kti Kafir, was a wonderful athlete, and when "possessed" performed remarkable feats of activity and strength: but another Katir Pshur adopted other methods. He used to stare fixedly with his light blue eyes on some object invisible to all but himself, while his right arm and leg shook violently. The Presungul Pshurs were in the habit of falling on one knee and invoking the invisible object with a trembling tongue. On the whole, the Bashgul Pshurs are despised by their fellows. The latter believe they are sometimes really inspired, but that generally they are merely liars, as the Kafirs put it in their direct way of speaking. The Presungul Pshurs are held in much higher esteem by the tribe.

I think the majority of the Pshurs believe in themselves to a certain doubtful extent. I imagine the Kam Pshur knew himself to be an imposter, but believed in other Pshurs, and expected some day or other to be really inspired himself. One of these individuals was really a madman, while others had practised their vocation for so long a time that they were not quite sane. I gave the Kam Pshur some brandy on one occasion; he almost immediately saw a vetr (fairy). He became greatly agitated, turned very pale, and it was some time before the High Priest, by direct appeals to Imra, could restore his subordinate to peace and rationality. I once gave another Pshur some opium pills for a cough. The result of the opium on the man was that he was greatly possessed all day, jumped and shouted, and played all manner of antics. We were on the march at the time. The Pshur was known as a terrible homicide, and was certainly half a madman. All the Kafirs we met gave us a wide berth, looking at my companion with dislike and mistrust. The Kam Pshur was turned out of Kamdesh, and sent back to his own tribe, the Madugal Kafirs, when two young Kam Kafirs were killed while on a raiding expedition. I suppose he had given a wrong prediction, or ought to have foretold this calamity, for all the village, and particularly the fathers of the slain, were extremely angry. I afterwards discovered that the Kam, having no inspired person in their own tribe, had imported their Pshur from Madugal; otherwise I do not see how they could have got rid of him. The Bragamatal Pshur, while I was in Kafiristan, declared that Gish commanded more sacrifices, and had given a general order to the Bashgul Kafirs "to attack." This resulted in a raid on the Amazhi Valley of the Wai people, and orginated a bloody war which, no doubt, still continues.

Besides these regular functionaries of religion there are other individuals who temporarily act as priests. They are the Kaneash, who are on the point of completing the ceremonies for the rank of Jast. They are considered pure, and at some sacrifices at any rate perform the duties of the Utah or high priest.

CUSTOMS CIRCULAR.

The following Notification by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, has been issued:—

In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from duty allowed in Article 93 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act (VIII of 1894), as amended by Act XVI of 1894, in respect of railway material imported for the permanent-way and rolling-stock of railways, and cranes and water-cranes and standards, wire, and other material for fencing, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890), shall apply to such material and articles when imported for use in connection with a railway constructed in a Native State under the Suzerainty of Her Majesty, or under the order of the Company owning or working any such railway, to the same extent and in the same manner as if such railway were a railway as defined in the said Indian Tariff Act.

POONA RACE LOTTERIES, 1895.

Handicap for the Governor's Cup R.C. and a Distance.

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Venture	10	4	Handa	7	11
Martaban	10	0	Sultan II	7	9
Faust	9	13	Manilla	7	6
Turkish Flag	9	10	Rejected	7	5
Cesar	9	7	Nuserat	7	4
Kestrel	9	1	Ratanda	7	3
The Moor	9	0	Kingcraft	7	3
Ladas	8	13	Khaboor	7	3
Soocab	8	12	Asee	7	2
Mehetab	8	11	Rapier	7	2
Pekin II	8	10	Sunbeam	7	1
Brandy	8	9	Surtaj	7	0
Red Jacket	8	6	Shensha	7	0
Duchess	8	5	Shere Ali	6	13
Cabin Boy	8	1	Rex II	6	12
Red Rube	7	12	Humayoon	6	7
Damascus	7	11			

TOM. LEMESURIER,
Honorary Secretary, W.I.T.C.

Poona, 15th September, 1895.

Mr. Chassepot, whose name was in almost everyone's mouth five-and-twenty years ago, has been discovered at Nice. He was the inventor of the famous rifle bearing his name. At present he is a hotel-keeper, and his affairs are said to be prosperous. There is no doubt that Napoleon III., who had been warned from Berlin by one of the military attaches there (the evidence is in the secret papers found at the Tuileries on the 4th of September) that his army was numerically far inferior to that of Germany, reckoned largely upon the superior advantages of the chassepot as compared with the needle-gun to redress the balance between the two contending sides. The chassepot, as a matter of fact, carried further than its rivals, and thus in some of the battles the Germans were being shot down before their enemy was in range. There were, however, disadvantages in the chassepot, as, for instance, its tendency to get overheated in the barrel, and it is doubtful whether in the long run the French obtained any advantage from its use. Since it was discarded it has been succeeded by the Gras, and lastly by the Lebel.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewe [redacted] d Perfumers everywhere a esale Depots, 33, Farringdo d.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY THE 14TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·668	WSW	4	99·0	78·9	44	...	13·98	—10·05
Agra	29·660	NW	5	96·5	77·7	58	...	20·25	—4·11
Cawnpore	29·701	W	5	96·3	77·1	64	...	23·76	...
Allahabad	29·669	WSW	3	95·6	79·3	74	...	22·81	—9·54
Jhansi	29·707	WSW	3	90·1	77·2	71	...	28·27	—5·65
Jacobabad	29·662	Calm	3	103·9	75·1	70	...	2·93	—0·70
Karachi	29·758	SW	14	89·5	76·3	93	...	4·09	—1·91
Jeypore	29·729	WNW	4	98·1	74·9	63	...	21·20	—3·67
Ajmere	29·760	W	4	93·4	75·1	67	...	23·11	+4·02
Deesa	29·774	W	6	97·3	74·5	57	...	13·76	—9·92
Ahmedabad	29·787	NW	2	94·2	76·1	66	..	30·68	...
Bhuj	29·773	NW	11	94·5	72·9	74	...	11·87	—1·02
Rajkot	29·779	WNW	7	94·4	71·8	74	...	17·24	—7·57
Veraval	29·804	W	5	83·5	76·3	85	...	14·96	—
Neemuch	29·784	WSW	6	91·8	71·6	76	0·94	23·63	—4·71
Indore	29·780	Calm	2	88·7	69·1	84	0·49	23·14	—4·31
Saugor	29·745	WSW	5	90·3	70·6	84	..	40·71	—0·12
Jubbulpore	29·711	W	2	89·4	73·1	82	0·04	50·81	—0·58
Hoshangabad	29·766	Calm	1	91·9	74·7	91	0·16	37·65	—8·93
Khandwa	29·768	WNW	4	91·2	73·6	82	0·59	20·00	—6·50
Raipur	29·720	N	2	92·3	76·6	77	0·37	40·79	—1·18
Nagpur	29·744	Calm	4	92·3	75·6	81	...	50·53	+11·48
Amraoti	?	NNE	1	92·2	74·8	74	...	18·95	—7·66
Akola	29·746	WNW	3	94·9	74·7	75	0·03	19·29	—7·55
Surat	29·795	SW	L	90·6	74·5	80	...	27·65	—12·73
Malegaon	29·798	WSW	5	90·4	72·6	87	0·10	10·82	—5·98
Bombay	29·807	NNE	9	85·8	78·3	85	...	60·70	—3·89
Poona	29·819	NW	6	86·5	67·9	93	0·78	21·93	+5·33
Ahmednagar	29·796	N	3	86·8	69·4	96	1·80	17·69	—
Aurangabad	29·791	Calm	2	88·3	71·7	88	0·21	23·02	—
Sholapur	29·788	N	6	83·7	71·0	86	0·92	20·91	...
Ratnagiri	29·806	N	6	82·0	75·9	85	0·13	82·14	—17·34
Belgaum	29·821	WNW	11	82·2	67·8	88	0·16	33·05	—1·84
Goa	29·816	NW	10	83·0	75·3	91	0·02	80·72	...
Karwar	29·819	N	7	82·6	76·5	87	0·04	99·63	—8·37
Mangalore	29·828	Calm	3	83·8	74·4	89	0·14	115·41	+17·52
Calicut	29·818	WNW	7	84·2	74·0	90	0·04	78·52	—3·02
Cochin	29·828	WNW	M	85·7	76·1	87	0·06	58·8	—9·48
Bangalore	29·801	WNW	8	83·3	67·3	84	0·81	12·50	—3·56
Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masulipatam	29·720	NNW	3	90·0	78·6	89	0·01	25·51	+4·69
Bellary	29·766	W	10	91·2	68·9	81	4·75	11·34	+3·10
Cuddapah	29·760	W	G	92·0	72·7	78	0·32	10·76	—6·04
Madras	29·723	WNW	6	92·0	75·5	75	...	11·8	—1·15
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Trichinopoly	29·763	WSW	3	94·5	75·9	78	0·35	12·58	+3·28
Negapatam	29·764	Calm	7	88·0	72·7	88	0·65	14·36	+1·70
Colombo	29·865	WSW	13	80·5	75·5	82	0·27	16·44	—3·46
Aden	29·803	SE	15	96·3	81·8	72	...	0·09	—0·33

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L—Light, M—Moderate F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.
Bombay Local Rainfall:—J J H—0·00 (71·95); G T H—0·03 (50·41); St G H—0·00 (61·95); C P—0·00 (60·70).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall in Sind, the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Jeypore, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Rajkot, Jubbulpore, Malegaon, Bombay and Ahmednagar, the barometer has been steady, or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north, and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Bangalore and Ajmere, and 12 at Bhuj. The maximum temperature is in considerable to large excess of the average in many places to the north of latitude 20° and the minimum in moderate excess at Allahabad, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Karwar and Bangalore. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jacobadad, and the lowest 67° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Bellary, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. Very heavy rain has fallen at Bellary (4·75") over an inch at Ahmednagar (1·80") and light to moderate showers at Neemuch, Indore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Ratnagiri, Poona, Belgaum, Mangalore, Bangalore, Cudapah, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. Abnormals indicate the existence of a low pressure area in the country about Bellary, Madras, Bangalore, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly, and the weather there and also over the country lying to the south of latitude 17° is in rather an unsettled condition, and rain is to be expected. In Berar, Central India, the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces local showers only are probable.

She s. s. Dumra left Bombay at 2 p.m. on the 7th for Karachi, and reports having experienced upto about midnight strong westerly to south-westerly winds, an overcast sky, incessant rain, and a moderate sea; thence to arrival at Karachi on the 9th, moderate to fresh westerly and north-westerly winds and a smooth sea.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

Saturday's observations.—Pressure has decreased except over Ceylon and the south of Madras, the fall being brisk over Northern India. The low pressure over the west of the Punjab has become more marked during the past twenty-four hours, but in other respects the distribution is unchanged. The winds are practically unaltered in direction, and remain light or moderate in force. The temperature has generally risen except over the Peninsula and Burma, and the mean temperature of the past twenty-four hours has exceeded the normal in all provinces, except Madras, where in the extreme south it is in considerable defect. Rain has fallen generally in Lower Burma, and over the Peninsula, but elsewhere the falls have been widely scattered. Bellary reports over four, Sibsagar over three, Seoni over two, Tounghoo, Chitaldroog, Bijapur, Ahmednagar and Salem over one inch of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	70	77	60	38	60	52	60	85
Saturday, Sept. 14th	0	00	0	03	0	00	0	00
Sunday, Sept. 15th	2	09	1	30	2	63	0	58
Total	72	86	61	71	63	15	61	43
Total fall to Sept. 15th 1894	84	62	69	10	70	03	60	61
Total fall to Sept. 15th 1893	77	09	65	91	63	79	66	58

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; at Fort from 12 a.m. to 12 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

The following is the return of rainfall for the week ending Friday, 6th September:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jubbulpore	47	58	Nasik	13	43
Raver	14	88	Deolali	13	54
Nimbora	10	90	Ghoti	70	72
Bhadli	16	15	Nargaon	13	51
Jalgaon	21	90	Warangaon	13	36
Sirsoli	30	12	Hotgi	17	0
Mhasawad	27	94	Mohol	11	84
Maheji	27	80	Madha	16	96
Pachora	19	63	Barsi Road	16	30
Kajgaon	16	17	Kem	7	83
Naydongri	14	65	Jeur	13	12
Chalisgaon	12	80	Pomalwari	11	25
Nandgaon	13	2	Diksal	7	56
Manmar	12	47	Lonauli	123	0
Lasalgaon	10	9	Dhond	8	22
Khervadi	11	45	Talegaon	23	0

ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

The following is the return of rainfall, during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 7th September:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandora	66	6	Mehmadabad	25	70
Panjoo	64	18	Ahmedabad	19	24
Valturana	51	19	Viramgam	25	57
Palghur	81	31	Wadhwan	17	14
Gholwad	59	51	Dabhoe	27	2
Daman	49	76	Sevalia	30	70
Bulsar	49	62	Godhra	33	78
Nausari	36	53	Kharaghora	35	18
Surat	23	45	Limkhera	24	02
Kim	21	78	Dohad	15	88
Broach	26	61	Mahi Bridge	13	76
Baroda	27	73			

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th September 1895.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·810
Temperature of the Air	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	75·0
Relative humidity of Air	·806
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·8
General Directions of wind*	NW, NE, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	233
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	8·85
" " year	60·85
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th Sept.	0·00

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—An Upright Vertical Cottage PIANOFORTE with Transposing Keyboard, in splendid tone, full compass, full size, height 4ft. 4in., width 4ft. 6in., iron frame. Has been out on Hire from time to time for the last 4 years. Original price, Rs. 750; offered now for Rs. 380. A real bargain.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Importers, High Grade Pianofortes, Bombay.

IRON FRAME PIANOS for INDIA, in Black and Gold Ornamented Cases, on Favourable terms or Cash or Hire Payment System.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

COST 6 Pence for Repairing in 16 years, is the Certificate given by Mr. E. A. Wakefield, of Nottingham. What a blessing to have a SINGER SEWING MACHINE in preference to German Imitation Machines sold at cheap price in India.

CHOICEST CEYLON and INDIAN TEAS.—We recommend these TEAS very strongly to such as have not yet tried; unadulterated; very superior and very moderate priced Teas.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PIANO LAMPS!!! latest pattern, very neat design, giving a Brilliant Light.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

FRESH SHIPMENT Every month.—REAL MANILLA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 5, 4-8 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in Boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms. A Trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Cigar Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a MASTER or MISTRESS to Teach 4th and 5th Standards in a Mixed School. A Musician might find Additional Work. Address: THE CHAPLAIN, Nagpur, C.P.

WANTED, on Hire, a BARGE, about 40 Tons. Apply to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Military Works, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

WANTED, an European BARMAID. Copies of Photos, with Application, to be forwarded to Manager, GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Rangoon.

HEAD PRESSMAN, WANTED.—A Competent Head Press-man, who thoroughly understands Wharfdales. Address "X.," care of this Office.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO LET.—"THE VIEW," North End, Hornby Vellard, Upper-storied Bungalow. Rent Moderate. Apply N. I. D. WADIA, 6, Parsee Bazaar Street.

LANOLI.—TO LET, a Commodious Well-Furnished BUNGALOW for October.—Address "X 44," care of this Office.

GODOWN TO LET, in Armenian Lane, below "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works. Apply to "B. R.," care of this Office.

COLONEL J. D. CRUICKSHANK, R. E., says:—I am quite satisfied with the food and accommodation provided at the RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar. The Proprietor is very attentive and obliging.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have been staying with my Family at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL for three days, and cannot help but saying that we received every attention both from the Proprietor and servants, and leave it well satisfied that it is one of the best conducted establishments of the kind in Bombay.—(Sd.) CHARLES DUKE, CAPTAIN.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will be Re-opened on 1st October next. It is a very comfortable and most centrally situated Hotel in Matheran. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms mode rate. Apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL—near Byculla Railway Station—One of the Best in Bombay.—First-class Table. Best of wines and spirits supplied. Complete suites of apartments, airy and comfortable. For Terms apply to the MANAGER.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL is the nearest to Gymkhana, Narel Station, Church, &c., and situated on the highest Spot, Commanding extensive view. RE-OPENS in October.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1895. With Photograph of H. E. the Viceroy of India (Lord Elgin). Cloth Bound, Rs. 5. Postage, 4 annas.

HASSONALLY MOOLA HAKIMJEE & BROS. have just received a Fresh Stock of BOOTS & SHOES of latest Models at Moderate Prices.—Crawford Market, Shop No. 1, New Arcade Footpath.

ST. MARTIN'S BLUE CHALK.—This Chalk only is used by JOHN ROBERTS, Frank Ives, Jacob Schaeffer, and M. Vignaux, and is acknowledged to be the best ever known. A Miss-Cue impossible. Price Rs. 5 per Dozen. Sole Agents, JOHN ROBERTS and Co, Ld., Bombay

A FIRM in the North of France (principal Ports Dunkirk and Havre) with a thorough knowledge of the Oil Seed and Wheat trade, is open for the Agency of a first-rate Exporting house. Particulars at the Office of this Paper.

£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1894, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

LATEST COMIC OPERAS, MUSICAL COMEDYS, &c., received:—"The Shop Girl," "Gentleman Joe," "His Excellency," "The Chieftain," "Gaiety Girl," "In Town," &c.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds everyday. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

PEARSE AND Co.'s Bread and Biscuit Factory is the only one in Bombay that works by Steam. Fresh Biscuits and Cakes made daily at 1 p.m. Salt Biscuits (our speciality) at as. 10 per lb.—Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Golikara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!! 400 days striking REGULATOR CLOCK, in Splendid Marble Case. Striking Hours and Half-hours.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

IF YOU LIKE GOOD TEA, at a fair price, BUY MY MIXTURE, Re. 1 per lb. Honest mixture, not Tea Godown Sweepings.—JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P. M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N B," care of this Office.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 119 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil, postage extra.

S. S. "EDEN HALL,"

ARRIVED ON 15TH SEPTEMBER 1895.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every Morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a Month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th September, 1895.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE
SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES

MESSRS MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of DR. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
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Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
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SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA
GENERAL LORD ROBERTS.
H. E LORD WENLOCK, GOVERNOR of MADRAS.

SPECTACLES to benefit the sight must be exactly adapted for the correction of the particular defect of sight for which they are designed.

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Astigmatism, a common enough complication, can only be corrected in this way. Ordinary spectacle vendors never attempt it, or at most can forward an oculist's fomula to Europe. In our Bombay Factory, any kind of lense can be cut, at a few days' notice, whether sphérical, cylinder, both combined, or bifocal.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns we have perfect arrangements for Testing the Sight, and we also endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man rather than select glasses themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, LONDON.
Price List free on application.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
American Dentist,
No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be take at all times without restraint from business of pleasure

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 14.

THE London Stock Exchange quotations usually wired by Reuter were all unchanged yesterday, the only fresh financial items in last evening's telegram through that channel being the advice that £125,000 in Gold had been paid into the Bank of England; and that the eastward shipments of Specie for the week were £140,000 in Silver, and £30,000 in Gold to this port, and £20,000 in Silver to Hongkong. Bar Silver in New York was unchanged in value at 67½ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent lower, at 4·89½ dollars. Paris quotations were unaltered.

To-day, the only changes are a decline of 1-8 per cent. in Consols, at 107 11-16; and of 1-16 in the Price of Bar Silver at 30⅛d. per oz; the quotation for 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities being unintelligible.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 29s. per 416 lbs., buyers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market flat; and Linseed at 37½s., buyers, shipment this and-or next month to the same ports, market firmer.

A decline of 1-32d. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 9-32d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in the nearer positions and 1-64d. in the more distant; the extreme quotations being 4 11-64d. for September deliveries, and 4 9-32d. in the more distant. In East Indian Cotton, Westerns and Tinnevely's were 1-16d. per lb. higher. The market closed quiet; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales; including 100 East Indians.

The Manchester market was firm, and 40s. Mule Twist was quoted ¼ cent higher at 7d. per lb.

In Cotton at Havre, "Good" Oomra was quoted 1½ franc dearer at fcs. 40½ per 50 kilos; but the price of "Fine" Broach remained at fcs. 48½.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 7,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 42,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 3,000 bales smaller, at 43,000 bales. The week's Imports were 6,000 bales less, at 6,000 bales. The total Stock stood yesterday at 1,145,000 bales, thus showing a diminution of 41,000 bales during the week.

This afternoon the Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet; and Surats and Arrivals quiet but steady; Sales 6,000 bales, inclusive of 300 East Indians; Imports 2,000 bales. Ready American Cotton has been unchanged in value; but Arrivals are 1-64d. lower in the nearer positions, and unchanged in the more distant. The Manchester market remains firm. In New York, yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton recovered 1-16 cent, to 8¼ cents per lb.; while Futures for December were 9 points higher, at 8·12 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 9,000 bales. The Cotton in sight in New York was 10,110,000 bales.

To-day, the spot price of Cotton in New York is unchanged; but December Futures have declined 8 points, to 8·04 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 11,000 bales. The price of Bar Silver is unaltered; also demand Exchange on London.

Here, a trifling business in Cotton, confined to the purchase of 600 bales of Ginned Compta by the Mills, at Rs. 202, has been reported, the tone of the market having been quiet, and prices Re. 1 per candy lower, all round. The Wheat and Seed markets have both been steady with a fair export business passing in both, on the basis of previous rates.

The Banks, and Freight, Stock, and Share markets have been closed to-day on account of the Parsi New Year holidays, not to re-open until Tuesday morning.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	813	bales.
Wheat	4,616	cwts.
Rapeseed	638	"
Poppyseed	523	"
Castorseed	1,476	"
Rice	3,185	"

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollers	3½.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	107 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 3-8
Bar Silver	30 9-16

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	42,000	bales.
" " " Surats	900	"
" " Imports of Cotton	6,000	"
" " " Surats	Nil.	"
" Stock of Cotton	1,145,000	"
" " Surats	29,000	"

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 14.

10 p.m.	78·2

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

6 a.m.	74·0
10 a.m.	75·2
2 p.m.	77·4
4 p.m.	78·4

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted, Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

The Bhamo route to China for places beyond Momein and Tingyueh is closed for traffic until further notice.

Cable Aden-Zanzibar interrupted.

Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th September, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	14	12	18 p.m.	12	5
Teheran	15	3	6 a.m.	..	18
Suez	15	1	50 p.m.	..	41

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 15th September, 1895.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	15	..	5
" Karachi	...	17	..	2
" Madras	...	17	..	4

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Aghnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st August 1895 on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,28,000	1,50,000	4,000	2,82,000
Or per mile of Railway	76	90	2	168
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	9,58,254	14,28,374	41,258	24,27,886
Total for 9 weeks	10,86,254	15,78,374	45,258	27,09,886
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,30,580	1,74,750	3,757	3,09,087
Per mile of Ry do.	78	105	2	185
Total to corresponding date do.	11,16,930	20,16,972	45,702	31,78,701

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 27,087
Ditto to date ... " 4,08,818

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

HORSBRUGH—HAMILTON—Aug 21, at St Stephen's, Bayswater, Boyd Horsbrugh, Madras Civil Service, Retired, to Ada Maria, daughter of the late William Edmond Hamilton, of the 27th Madras Native Infantry, and granddaughter of the late Gen R N Faunce, Commanding Pegu Division, Burma.

DEATHS.

COOKE—Aug 22, at University College Hospital, London, Mabel Alice Fraser Cooke, third daughter of the late C R Cooke, B A, Inspector of Schools, Punjab, India, and Catherine Emma, of Mussooree, India, aged 24.

DASHWOOD—Aug 28, at Sonning, Berks, Charlotte Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Thomas John Dashwood, Bengal Civil Service, aged 71.

FORREST—Aug 27, at Winchester, Jack Wilford, only and much beloved son of Robert Henry Forrest, late Captain Punjab Cavalry, aged 13.

HALL—Aug 24, at Freiburg-in-Baden, Germany, Gen Charles Henry Hall, Bengal Staff Corps, Supernumerary List, aged 67.

RITCHIE—Aug 26, at Moorside, Farnham Royal, Bucks, Alexander Macdonald Ritchie, formerly of Madras and Hobart, aged 75.

SCOTT—Aug 20, at Carmarthen, S W, Margaret Manderson, widow of Lieut-Col R A Scott Royal Staff Corps.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

INGLISH—September 3, at Anarh, Darbhanga, the wife of Archd. W Inglish, of a son, (still-born).

RUTHERFORD—September 4, at Simla, the wife of Veterinary-Captain C Rutherford, Umballa, of a son (still-born).

STRACHEY—September 9, at Moradabad, the wife of R C Strachey, D S, Police, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1895.

IF the long enquiry into the details and causes of the Dongri Street accident is to have any practical value, it must be in contributing to establish two things that seem to have been overlooked in Bombay. The first is the personal responsibility of the house-owner for the lives of his tenants, in so far as they are endangered by the state of repair of the house; and the second is the responsibility of the Municipality for the prompt recovery of persons buried in the ruins of a fallen building, whether they be dead or alive. Avoiding a recapitulation of details which do not affect our conclusions, the case presents to us a man who purchased a house, in Dongri Street, of five stories in height, and thirty years old, without taking any measures to ascertain the state of repair of the property. This was no matter of oversight, as might happen with an inexperienced buyer, for he informed the coroner that "merchants of my standing, of the old school, do not get the properties they are going to purchase surveyed by architects and engineers, but young educated men nowadays do get the properties surveyed before they purchase them." It would be difficult to conceive a more complete illustration of the superiority of the methods of the new school. There is nothing to distinguish the responsibility of a house-proprietor from that of a railway or a shipping company, and the disclosures of the Dongri Street inquiry call for an immediate and thorough understanding of the relation of landlord and tenant. Such is the apparent ignorance of tenants on the subject that we do not hear of them making any claim for compensation for their material losses. A Native house-owner has the same aversion to paying for the advice of a competent architect as he has for paying income-tax. The advice of a mistry is much cheaper, in fact, it may be had for nothing, if he may only have the job of construction. The mistry is, besides, much more accommodating than the architect, and his work is considered to be much cheaper than that of a professional man, who not only fixes the size and thickness of materials but interferes unpleasantly with the quality. The mistry also dislikes the architect, who, he considers, meddles far too much, and he does not fail to put in a word against him when the occasion arises. There is no such thing in India as systematic seasoning of timber for building purposes. Woodcutter, timber dealer, and carpenter, are all in too great a hurry to get their money, to waste time over seasoning, so this process frequently takes place in the building; and when unseasoned wood is enclosed in masonry it rots, while if a part of the same piece is exposed, as in the case of a beam, it will season properly if cut at the right time. Thus competent inspection is necessary at the building as well as at the repairing of a house, and as this duty depends on the owner alone he alone can be responsible to the public for its condition at all times.

The Municipality has made rules for the design and construction of buildings, and it exercises a certain supervision over building operations, but this does not destroy the responsibility of the owner unless it can be shown that an accident took place on account of work specified by the Municipality and carried out strictly in accordance with its orders. The houses which fell in Dongri Street form part of a long series of houses in Bombay, many of which have already fallen, and many of which have yet to fall, with the usual sacrifice of human life, unless the proprietors can realise that their individual safety is bound up with that of their tenants. In the meanwhile we may turn from the subject of the collapse of unsafe houses to that of the work of salvage with particular reference to the rescue of human beings, alive or dead, from the ruins. As the house-owner cannot be expected to have either the necessary experience or the means of carrying out this work, it devolves most properly upon the Municipality, which has actually assumed the responsibility. The work in character resembles that of the fire brigade insomuch as it demands the utmost promptitude of action, special appliances, and experience; and, like the firemen's work, it is accompanied by a considerable amount of danger, particularly when the work is among tall and old houses. It also resembles that of the breakdown gang at a railway accident. The breakdown gang is composed of picked men, of strong physique, and quick intelligence, and their van or travelling tool store contains the choicest selection of tools and appliances for the promptest and most effectual execution of their very responsible work. Like the firemen, they work without relaxation, day and night, in all weathers, until their duty is completed, and no consideration is allowed to interfere with this rule as long as danger exists or life is to be saved.

Where, we would ask, is the difference between the urgency of work at a fire, a railway accident, or a fallen house containing human beings? And yet nothing transpired during the long enquiry of the coroner to show that the Municipality realised its obligations so far as to be specially prepared for accidents which have often occurred, and will often occur again, in which lives may either be lost in a moment, or by a protracted process of torture and suffocation that may last for many hours. No man, whatever may be his experience, can say with certainty whether or not every one is killed who is buried beneath a fallen building, and the duty of getting them out is just as imperative as if they were buried in a coal mine. This duty can only be properly carried out by the aid of appliances as carefully chosen and prepared as those of the fire brigade or the railway accident van. Our Municipality during nearly three months has had this matter constantly in view, and yet it does not seem to have thought of its responsibility to the citizens owing to the state of unpreparedness in which it remains with regard to the next collapse. The attitude of its executive officers toward an outsider whose sense of urgency exceeded theirs, may be taken as an announcement that the Municipality accepts and reserves the work of salvage. It also renders the Municipality liable to action on the part of survivors, if the work is not carried out with at least the promptitude of any and every other work of salvage in which human life is at stake. The outfit required for the rapid exploration and removal of the *debris* of a fallen house includes picks, powras, baskets, ropes and blocks, screwjacks, scaffold poles, ladders, and the use of a tall fire escape, which in the case of dangerous walls will allow them to be propped up or tied with ropes. A very moderate support will prevent a wall from falling, whether it be applied by ropes or poles, and the escape properly handled allows the work to be done with the least risk to the men employed. The Wells Light and other lamps of the same character provide light in any desired quantity for night work. They will burn in any weather. Stretchers, and such appliances as are needed for first aid to the wounded, should also be provided. And to make all complete there should be a man in charge who not only knows his work thoroughly, but is ready, if need be, to take the lead in any part of it—like a good fireman. It is time that speculating with the lives of the people should become a clearly defined crime, whatever may be the result to the value of property, and we recommend the subject of Death Traps to the city fathers as one of much more consequence than rain gambling or billiard saloons.

BY a majority of six in a House of eighty members, the University Senate on Friday night rejected Mr. Justice Ranade's proposal to reduce the examinations necessary in the Arts' course before graduation from three to two, and to request the Syndicate to propose such a redistribution of the subjects in the present Arts' course as might be necessary in consequence of the reduction. This motion, like the one on which the debate was adjourned a week previously, was first brought before the Syndicate, but by an overwhelming majority that authority refused to entertain it or refer it to the Arts Faculty, and therefore Mr. Ranade and his friends appealed to the Senate. In the course of his speech the learned Judge referred to the criticism his motion has met with in these columns, to the effect that the change from two to three examinations was so recently made that it would be puerile to pluck by the roots the freshly planted tree to see how it was growing. Mr. Ranade considers that this warning was a little out of place and date inasmuch as the change was made as far back as 1879. But this argument leaves entirely out of account the important consideration that an entirely new element was introduced into the question only as recently as 1890 by the lengthening of the course from three to four years, so that instead of having two examinations in three years, three are to take place in four. Very rightly changes of this kind are not ordinarily allowed to affect students who have already entered for a particular course, and the fact is that the B. A. Examination under the new system was only held last year for the first time; so that as Principal Hathornthwaite pointed out on Friday evening, although the rules took their present shape in 1890, the system which Mr. Ranade is so anxious to change has scarcely emerged from its swaddling clothes so far as its practical application is concerned. The B. A. Examination under the old system has not yet become obsolete, and will go on side by side with the examination under the new system till November, to say nothing of some few survivals of a still older method. Should the advocates of yet another change in spite of these facts still think that our warning is "out of place and date," we must console ourselves with the reflection that we were in good company in adducing the argument, for we now learn from Principal Hathornthwaite that the "overwhelming preponderance" of opinion in the Syndicate was that the motion was "premature, ill-advised, and not within the domain of practical politics," and should not at all events be considered at present. This action on the part of the University executive was justified not only because there has not been sufficient time to test the rule in the light of experience, but also because a motion with the same object in view was thrown out by the Senate only four years ago. In support of his proposal Mr. Ranade cited the example of the English and Scotch Universities, but in view of the remarks made by Professor Muller and the Rev. J. Scott, as representing Cambridge and Aberdeen, respectively, the majority of the Senate were well advised in refusing to be influenced by these so-called examples. Notwithstanding his judicial training and his deservedly high reputation for fairness and moderation, Mr. Ranade does not seem to have been sufficiently careful to verify his information, for Mr. Scott went so far as to declare that the references the learned Judge had made to Aberdeen were "a travesty of the facts," while Professor Muller observed that the failures at Cambridge referred to by Mr. Ranade are due, not to the University rules, but to colleges which allow weak students to appear for the examinations and also to ex-students who present themselves for the test. The learned Judge elaborately compared the percentage of passes and failures in the London University with those of Bombay, not however for a corresponding period, the former being for the years 1838 to 1888, and the latter for the years 1891 to 1894. Because the percentage of failures here up to the LL. B. degree is considerably higher than in London, Mr. Ranade by taking a hundred Matriculation candidates for each University, and eliminating the percentage of failures in each case, made the remarkable deduction that "the Bombay examinations are eight times more stiff than those of the London University." But such a deduction is at variance with well-known facts as to the severity of the tests imposed by the Metropolitan University, and entirely leaves out of the calculation the difference of mental aptitude and in home advantages ordinarily existing between the students of Western and Eastern Universities. Mr. Ranade's theory on this point is as ingenious, and at the same time as misleading as that of the statistician who attempted to prove that bed is the most dangerous place in the world, because more people die there than anywhere else. But it was not alone in regard to his reasoning from Western analogies that the views of the learned Judge were subjected to the search-light of criticism from men specially qualified to speak. He was attacked on his own ground—that of the champion of the student's cause—by no less an authority than Dr. Mackichan, who as one engaged for many years in the instruction of the youth of Bombay, remarked that he was in a position to say that the proposed change instead of doing good would be productive of great harm to the young students. A majority of the Senate being of the same opinion, the motion was thrown out. With regard to Mr. Ranade's "exemption from re-examination" proposition it is understood that before the Senate meets again in November, the Syndicate will be moved by Mr. Ranade's most powerful supporter to refer the question to the Faculties. The large number of votes which Dr. Mackichan's proposal with this end in view received last Friday week has shown that there is a strong feeling in the Senate in favour of this course, and this being so the Syndicate will no doubt be willing to give way. In that case Mr. Ranade's motion will not be further considered by the Senate until the various Faculties have pronounced upon it.

THE Bombay Municipal Act is so complicated a piece of legislation, and every provision in it for local autonomy is so elaborately safeguarded, that scarcely a month passes without doubt being thrown on the meaning of some section or other as affected by some other clause. As stated a few days ago counsel's opinion has just been obtained in regard to the power of the Corporation to light private lanes and streets, and such references to counsel are expensively frequent. Even in so simple a matter as the question of the hour of meeting the Act does not altogether leave the option with the Corporation. The subject is likely to come up for discussion very shortly as a strong feeling exists among a proportion of the members, headed by Mr. T. W. Cuffe, in favour of changing the time of assembly from three o'clock in the afternoon to an hour later. It is understood that Mr. Cuffe will give a notice of motion to this effect for the October session, and we are informed that another member intends to move that the meetings be held at nine o'clock in the evening. We imagine that the latter proposal if brought forward will meet with extremely small support, for it is unreasonable to expect that the members of the Corporation, after attending to their private business all day, will be ready to spend two hours after dinner for four or five nights every month in the Council Hall. It has been the boast of successive Presidents in recent years that a meeting has never been adjourned during their occupancy of the chair for want of a quorum, but we believe this fair record would soon be broken if the Corporation adopted so late an hour for assembly. No business man would think of going to his office for a couple of hours' work at nine o'clock at night, and any member of the Municipality who seeks to conscientiously serve the public must feel that he could not do justice to his civic duties if he only devoted to them the mere dregs of his mental and physical powers. For Mr. Cuffe's proposal to meet at four o'clock instead of three there is more to be said, although we are inclined to think that the arguments in its favour are outweighed by the numerous objections that can be urged against a change which would involve a continuance of the sittings up to six o'clock. But however this may be, it seems doubtful whether Mr. Cuffe's motion or any other in relation to the hour of meeting will be in order. Section 36 (*b*) of the Municipal Act provides that the first meeting to be held in April after the general elections, shall be held on a day and at a time and place to be fixed by the Commissioner and clause (*c*) of the same section says the day, time, and place of meetings shall in every other case be fixed by the President of the Corporation and in his absence by resignation or otherwise by the Chairman of the Standing Committee. Clause (*f*) further states that if at any time during a meeting it shall be brought to the notice of the presiding authority that the number of councillors present falls short of twenty, inclusive of the presiding authority, the latter shall adjourn the meeting to some other day, fixing such time and place for the same as he shall think convenient. The only other provision in this respect is that contained in the rules for the conduct of business of the Corporation which merely says "where there is a proposition to adjourn the meeting that proposition shall always take precedence." Under these circumstances when Mr. Cuffe raises the question of the time of meeting it will be for the President to determine whether or not the Corporation will be in order in discussing a matter, the decision in regard to which is under the terms of the Act vested exclusively in the Chair. The difficulty might however be obviated by the Corporation merely expressing their opinion as to which hour would be most suitable, leaving it to the President to act upon it or otherwise as he thinks best.

RUMOURS reach us of fresh riots in Porebunder, and a detachment of sixty sabres of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry has been ordered there. No details have come to hand, however, and the Administrator informs us that no riots have broken out.

THE statement made by a contemporary that the homeward English mail steamer Clyde was detained on account of the non-arrival of the Madras mail, and did not leave until Saturday morning, is incorrect. As a matter of fact the Madras mail bags were received at the General Post Office, at 11-40 a.m., and the mail steamer left her moorings on Friday evening at the usual time.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. E. M. Moses, senior partner of the firm of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., which sad event took place, on Saturday evening, at his residence, at Malabar Hill. The deceased was a man of retiring disposition, and seldom took part in public affairs, yet he was a very shrewd man of business, and was of very amicable and genial nature and possessed an obliging disposition. After the death of Mr. Sassoon, about two years back, he became the chairman of the board of directors of the Sassoon Mill, and he had been chiefly instrumental in bringing the mill to its present prosperous condition.

AS inaccurate accounts have got abroad regarding an unfortunate shooting accident which occurred recently at Naini Tal, it may be well to state the facts as they occurred. The accident occurred on the Sherwood Volunteer rifle range on the 24th August, when a squad of the Cadet Company of St. Joseph's Seminary were firing their annual course. As the clouds obscured the targets the order to cease fire and unload was given. The clouds continuing to hang low, it was determined to stop further shooting for the morning, and the boys were formed up and told to ease springs. One of them did not hold his carbine pointing upwards, and as he released the trigger out went a bullet to the consternation of all. How the bullet came to be there is an insoluble mystery. The bullet passed clean through Cadet Eastwood, who is a sergeant in his school company. The wound was a very serious one, as the bullet entered the right groin and passed out at the left of the spine. No large artery was severed, however, and there was no profuse bleeding. The poor boy has everyone's sympathy, but every hope is entertained of his pulling through, the latest medical reports being favourable.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PAMIR COMMISSION.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The temporary disagreement which arose between the Pamir Commissioners has been arranged by reference to London and St Petersburg.

The *Turkestan Gazette*, in an article to-day on the Pamir Boundary Commission, rebukes the *Novoe Vremya* for stirring up ill-feeling between the Russians and the British by publishing false reports.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 14.

Owing to the temporary suspension of their labours in the Pamirs consequent upon disagreement between the Commissioners M. Schweikovski has announced that he is returning to St. Petersburg, but it is hoped that the news of the settlement arrived at by the Russian and British Cabinets will reach him in time to prevent his departure.

THE ARMENIAN REFORMS.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

France and Russia are willing to morally support Great Britain, but are decidedly reluctant to join in coercive measures to compel the Porte to accept the proposed Armenian reforms.

THE AMERICA CUP

NEW YORK, SEPT. 13.

Lord Dunraven's yacht, the Valkyrie III., is returning home forthwith. The fiasco is deplored on both sides.

Lord Dunraven declares he will never race the Valkyrie in American waters again.

GOLD SHIPMENTS FROM AMERICA.

The heavy and continuous shipments of gold from this city to Europe is causing uneasiness here.

MILITARY RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 14.

Sanction has been accorded to the Buffs proceeding to Peshawar, 1st King's Royal Rifles to Jullundur, and the Bedfords to Umballa. The two former move to new stations on the withdrawal from the Chitral force this month, and the latter move when the Lieutenant-General considers it desirable.

PRECAUTIONS AT POREBUNDER.

Forty-four sabres of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, under Captain Gott, proceeded on the 13th inst., by a special train to Porebunder, to quell disturbances; sixteen additional sabres follow to-day.

THE GNATONG GARRISON.

The Gnatong British Infantry detachment will be withdrawn early in October.

BARRACK ACCOMMODATION AT CHAGSU.

It has been decided that the British Infantry barracks at Chagsu, in which the 1-1st Gurkhas are to be accommodated on their removal from Lower Dharmsala, shall be made over to the regiment after the necessary adoptions have been carried out by the Military Works Department from the Military Works Funds.

GENERAL LOW'S DESPATCHES.

The Secretary of State has concurred in the opinion of the Government of India that officers of the British Service holding appointment of D. A. G. of the new Commands when necessarily retiring to England on the expiration of their term of Staff Service, will be treated as General Officers in regard to passage.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 14.

General Low's despatch containing the roll of officers mentioned for service in Chitral will probably be published next week.

THE TROOPS AT KENGTUNG.

Reports from Kengtung show that the detachment of troops stationed there have been suffering of fever as anticipated, despite the sanitary precaution taken.

THE RETIREMENT PRIVILEGES.

The proposal made that honorary Commissariat and Warrant Officers intending to settle in India on retirement should get their free passages for families and also be allowed to retain a lien on passages for themselves and families to the intended place of residence for a period of six months, have been approved by the Government of India.

FURTHER FLOODS IN THE DECCAN.

FURTHER DESTRUCTION AT SEENA.

POONA, SEPT. 15.

Heavy rain again fell in the Deccan on Friday and Saturday last. The temporary arrangements, which were made on the Seena River for transhipping passengers and mails, have been swept away, and it is feared that the difficulties have increased as the river has risen again ten feet. Further arches have also been carried away. No reliable details, however, are to hand.

The English mail for Madras to-night had to be transhipped on to the Southern Mahratta Line as breaks on the G. I. P. line prevent them being carried.

Some misapprehension appears to prevail on the present state of the line beyond Sholapore, which is blocked entirely for the present.

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

Owing to the heavy fall of rain yesterday, the final tie of the Polo Tournament was not played off, and it is put off till to-morrow.

THE ANNUAL DINNER.

In spite of the weather and the undecided result of the Tournament, and the counter-attraction at Government House, some forty members sat down to dinner, at the Gymkhana Club. The Lieutenant-General Commanding, a staunch supporter of polo, evidenced by the keen interest that he invariably displays in the game, occupied the chair, and a most lively and enjoyable evening resulted. The toasts in honour of polo and of the teams competing in the Tournament, of his Excellency, and of the Poona polo executive were drunk with enthusiasm, and responded to. The party broke up at a late hour.

THE OODEYPORE COUNCIL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, SEPT. 15.

Mr. Shyamji Krishnavarma, M.A., barrister-at-law, Dewan of Junagadh, has been appointed Chief Member of Council, Oodeypore, Rajputana, by his Highness the Maharana. Mr. Shyamji joins his new appointment immediately.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo arrived here, this afternoon

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here, this afternoon.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 14.

The s. s. Verona for Bombay left here, at daylight, to-day.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 15.

H. M. S. Lapwing from Maldeves arrived.

Florio-Rubattino Co.'s steamer Letimbro left Singapore for Bombay to-day, the 14th instant.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 30.

THE "Correspondence relating to Chitral," which has been presented to Parliament in the form of a blue-book, made its appearance on Wednesday morning, the day on which it was fondly hoped a week ago that the Indian Budget might be taken. Alas! for Parliamentary expectations. Mr. Balfour proposes, but Mr. Healy disposes. The example of minute criticism, set by Mr. Healy in the discussion of the estimates, has been contagious, and the progress made so slow that Lord George Hamilton will not have a chance of delivering his soul until one day next week. The Chitral correspondence occupies sixty-three pages, and carries us as far back as the summer of 1877, eighteen years ago, when the Marquis of Salisbury was Secretary of State, and Lord Lytton Viceroy. The volume includes despatches from the Duke of Devonshire, then the Marquis of Hartington, and from Lord Ripon's Government, but the papers of more immediate interest commence with an extract from a letter of the Government of India, written on June 12, 1894, and specially dealing with Lord Kimberley's previous despatch regarding the affairs of the Gilgit Agency. The absence of an index is somewhat inconvenient, but perhaps there was not time to prepare one. With the exception of the telegrams the smaller written communications that passed between England and India and Lord George Hamilton's lengthened description, dated so recently as just a fortnight ago, none of the despatches appear to be given in full, but the extracts are very copious, and perhaps contain all that is necessary to form a judgment on the question. With the exception of the *Daily News*, which has worked itself up into a great passion on the subject, the action of Lord George Hamilton, as more fully disclosed in the blue-book, has been quietly received by the leading Liberal papers. The Opposition organ, which has been in a condition of peevish irritability ever since the General Election, cannot restrain itself from calling names. The Government of India has been, according to the *Daily News*, for the last six years in the hands of men of "very inferior ability and far less lucid ideas," who "have reversed the settled policy of their predecessors by continually endeavouring to extend the boundaries of the Indian Empire in a north-westerly direction." This is a double-edged sword, for it affords Conservative papers an opportunity to point out that if the present head of the Government of India, like his predecessor, falls so far short of Bouverie Street ideals he owes his present exalted position not to the Conservatives but to the Liberals. Moreover, the source of the *Daily News* inspiration is not far to seek. The new frontier policy may, in the opinion of some eminent authorities, be a mistake, but it does not follow that the men who are responsible for its adoption are necessarily inferior in intellect and judgment to those who criticise them; but I suppose it must always be the case that big officials who have come upon the retired list think rather poorly of their successors, especially if the latter depart in any appreciable degree from the old ways. For such men to act differently from those under whom they served is, I am afraid, regarded somehow as a sign of weakness; and although the strongest advocates of retention would be the first to admit that their opponents have given weighty reasons for the faith that is in them, a certain allowance must be made for their reluctance to admit that facts have altered since they held the reins of power. At the present time Parliamentarians are almost the only class that is not far away from home seeking rest and recreation. That probably accounts for the absence of any comments on the despatches except such as have appeared in the shape of leading articles in the newspapers. Perhaps before the question comes up for consideration in the House of Commons, we may be favoured with the views of the able experts who, a few months ago, filled the columns of the *Times* with their arguments in favour of withdrawal, and who apparently made such a great impression upon the late Secretary of State for India. Sir W. Wedderburn's friends are very indignant that he should have been deprived last week of arraigning Lord G. Hamilton's Chitral policy; and it seems their indignation is poured upon the head of Sir Henry Fowler, first, for being disobliging to the "Indian reform party," when they were concerning themselves about Chitral last session; second, for not stopping to see whether the member for Banffshire would have an opportunity of moving his amendment to the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech, and thereby contributing to his being closured; and third for now appearing on the scene and preventing the members of the Indian Parliamentary Committee "from obtaining the credit they deserved." Certainly they deserve our sympathy and we must all admire their candour.

Mr. Healy has made things rather lively in the House; but otherwise the proceedings of her Majesty's faithful Commons, this week, have not attracted or deserved to attract overwhelming attention, and Sir William Harcourt's protest against the slight put upon the popular assembly by the Marquis of Lansdowne has fallen, I am afraid, upon deaf ears. Lord Lansdowne's offence consisted in not instructing Mr. St. John Brodrick to make in the House of Commons a simultaneous statement respecting the changes to be introduced consequent upon the Duke of Cambridge's retirement from the command of the Army. It does not appear that any affront was intended, but there are some people who think that Lord Salisbury and his noble colleagues are banded together to belittle the House of Commons. Lord Salisbury and his noble colleagues would be very ungrateful if they did anything to show any disrespect to the present House of Commons! A scheme put forward by Mr. Horace Plunkett, one of the Irish Unionist members, to bind all classes in Ireland in some combined effort to improve their country materially has not been so sympathetically received as the author doubtless expected after the favourable reception accorded to the conciliatory speeches of the new Viceroy. Still it is too early yet to say whether Mr. Plunkett's "well-intentioned but rather loosely-worded" letter, as the *Times* calls it, is likely to have any beneficial result.

The Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure met on Tuesday for the first time since the General Election, eight out of the fourteen members being present. Amongst the absentees was Mr. George Curzon, and it appeared that the engrossing nature of his duties as Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had compelled him to retire from the Commission. There is much speculation as to who is likely to succeed him if, as is almost certain, the Government decide to fill up the vacancy. In some quarters it is thought probable that the position will be offered in the first instance to Mr. Bhownuggree. Others think that Mr. J. M. Maclean may be appointed. Either gentleman would be an acquisition to the Commission, though of course that is not a reason always considered when such appointments have to be made. Mr. Maclean would, if he were chosen, remedy the weakness I pointed out when the Commission was formed, namely, the absence of any representative of the non-official European community in India. The object of the meeting held this week was to arrange the future course of proceedings as far as possible. Mr. Stephen Jacob, C.S.I., Comptroller, Financial Department, has been selected to give evidence on behalf of the Government of India, and he is to come to England for that purpose. To suit his convenience the Commission will re-assemble on the 5th of November, and he will then be examined. At the beginning of the year when his department is busily engaged in preparing the estimates for the budget he could not be so well spared. According to present arrangements, Sir Henry Waterfield, the able Secretary of the Financial Department of the India Office will be the only other witness before the Commission adjourns. It will re-assemble at the commencement of the next Parliamentary Session in February.

Mr. Balfour's statement in the House a week ago in reply to Sir John Leng has caused much satisfaction to monometallists, and although the soft impeachment is vigorously denied, corresponding perturbation in bimetallic circles. In the *Times'* report and, I believe, in Reuter's telegram, sent to India, some qualifying words to which bimetallists attach considerable importance were omitted. Mr. Balfour on being written to by Sir John Leng has given the following as the correct version of the concluding part of his statement:—"Nor have I any grounds for thinking that such an agreement would *at the present moment* be the result of an international conference. A second abortive conference would be a serious misfortune." The words I have italicised curiously enough were left out of every report except that appearing in a Manchester paper. Whatever glosses English bimetallists may put upon Mr. Balfour's words, in Germany the advocates of a double standard accept the declaration in the same sense as their opponents, and it seems to be generally considered in Berlin that the Emperor's Government will abandon, if they have not already abandoned, any idea they may have formed of taking the initiative in calling an international conference. What has happened in Germany is only what has been foreseen here from the first by those who were able to take a calm and impartial survey of the situation. Our Teutonic friends thought that, because the Lord Mayor of London allowed the bimetallists to hold a series of meetings at the Mansion House, in which Mr. Balfour took the leading part, the result of the return of the Conservatives to office would be the immediate resumption of the negotiations that ended so disastrously in the Belgian capital. In my opinion, the English bimetallists were partially at all events responsible for the exaggerated expectations of their German brethren; indeed, some of the former went about the City, six months ago, expressing similarly optimistic sentiments. The German bimetallists seem to have had a rude awakening for the time being, and to have thrown up the sponge. To-day we hear from New York what is the view taken there of the position of the currency agitation. Mr. Smalley who is now representing the *Times* with great ability in the commercial metropolis of the United States may not be free from bias, but he is a trustworthy man. He tells us this morning that at first American bimetallists were reduced to silence by Mr. Balfour's declaration, but now admit that this, "taken together with the acquiescence of German bimetallists in an indefinite postponement," puts an end to all hopes of such a conference at present. If the truth were known it would be found that bimetallists are not perfectly in accord as to what should be their next step even if they had a free hand. In England well-informed bimetallists tell you that they are not in existing circumstances in favour of an international conference, though in the same breath they say that they want something which to outsiders seems almost identical. What the Bimetallic League apparently is bent upon is an international commission of experts to thrash out the subjects, and agree upon some scheme that may be presented to the Powers for adoption, whether through a conference or directly I am not able to say. This is a distinct *volte-face*, and perhaps I should not be wrong in attributing it mainly to the attitude of France and another Power who are reluctant to assist in the repetition of the Brussels fiasco. Mr. Balfour might have been thinking of this when he said "that a second abortive conference would be a serious misfortune." English bimetallists are rather angry with Sir John Leng for being the means of calling attention to their difficulties, and there are those who hint that he was as a Liberal desirous of making a little political capital. Like many of your readers possibly, I was under the impression that the member for Dundee had gone over to the bimetallists. I am, however, told that he is not a bimetallist, but desires that the currency question shall be settled on bimetallic lines—a very nice distinction. He reminds me of a gentleman of whom I heard the other day. The individual in question is very prominently connected with one of the Eastern banks. He says he is a monometallist, but wishes that the bimetallist movement may be successful. To mention the name of the bank which this topsy-turvy financier assists to control would be a cruelty. A very active and influential bimetallist, whom I met near the Royal Exchange a day or two ago, confidently assured me that there are not twenty men in all the United Kingdom who thoroughly understand the currency problem. If this is true, it is a bad look-out for the bimetallists and their chances of getting the House of Commons to endorse their principles.

When Mr. Bhownuggree was elected as member of Parliament for North-East Bethnal Green the London papers all assumed that he was a Hindu. As one of them exclaimed, "we have got a real native of India at last, not a mere Parsee like Mr. Nowroji." Eight Indians, of whom two are Zoroastrians, yesterday had an interview with the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Chamberlain, on the subject of the grievances of their fellow-countrymen residing in Africa. "Parsee Deputation to Mr. Chamberlain" is the heading given by some of our Cockney journals to the report of what occurred at the Colonial Office. Even the *Times*, which has, I understand, as its foreign editor a gentleman who was private secretary to one of Lord Elgin's predecessors and who is a Knight Commander of the "Most Eminent" Order of the Indian Empire, informs its confiding readers that the deputation "chiefly consisted of Parsee gentlemen living in London." I have no doubt that Mr. W. C. Bonerjee, Mr. H. N. Haridas, Mr. Jahandar Meerza, and the rest will feel flattered. I suppose we shall next be told that the distinguished Indian cricketer, Mr. K. S. Ranjitsinghji, who it seems is amongst the aspirants for Parliamentary fame, and who it is playfully suggested may some day become Prime Minister of England, is also a Parsee. There is beginning to be an under-current of grumbling at the increasing desire of Indians to enter the House of Commons, and a somewhat irascible old General remarked in my hearing yesterday "Hang it, Sir; things are coming to a pretty pass, when we are training young natives to become members of the House of Commons and perhaps to compete with us in other walks of life." No doubt clever young Indian students, fascinated by an English life and by the terms of equality on which they are received at home, are showing a stronger disinclination to return to the East, and we have at least one Vicar of the Church of England, who is a native, quite a number who pursue mercantile pursuits, and I do not know how many practising at the bar. One of the latter at any rate is understood to be doing well, though he perhaps owes his success to some extent to having married an attorney's daughter. Still the competition of natives of India with Englishmen has not become so serious as to trouble the minds of Mr. Howard Vincent and the other eminent statesmen who have raised the ennobling cry of "England for the English and Down with the Foreigner." But what may happen in these days of educational progress and rapid steam communication no one can say. It will be curious if, say ten or twenty years later, a deputation "chiefly consisting of Parsee gentlemen living in London" should be under the necessity of waiting upon a member of the Cabinet to ask for protection from Englishmen, jealous like the European settlers in South Africa of Indian competition. They will not appeal in vain especially if by that time the illustrious Ranjitsinhji has clutched the golden keys, and become

> "The pillar of a people's hope,
> The centre of a world's desire."

There is of course one serious obstacle to his attaining this high, I might say, dizzy position; he is a Liberal in politics, and if we are to believe all we are told by political soothsayers, it will be many a long day before we shall see another Liberal as Prime Minister of England, notwithstanding the excessive haste of sundry impetuous politicians to settle the question of the future leadership of the Liberal party. Sir Edwin Arnold for one would hail an Indian as Prime Minister. At the interesting dinner given on Saturday at the Criterion (which has since narrowly escaped being burnt down) to Mr. Bhownuggree by his co-religionists here the author of "The Light of Asia" expressed a hope that before long in addition to a Parsee there would be a Mahomedan and a Hindu returned to the House of Commons. Evidently Sir Edwin Arnold thinks the more the merrier, but I am afraid his reputation as a politician does not stand so high as his fame as an ex-professor and poet.

Imre Kiralfy's spectacle "India," at Earl's Court, is as might be expected one of dazzling splendour, but I am somewhat afraid that the good people of wealth and leisure, who may be tempted by his magnificent show to visit India to see for themselves, will be a little disappointed with the reality.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 30TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Coromandel, Captain W. A. Wheler, with the overland mails of the 30th ultimo, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 8 o'clock, yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Cary-Elwes, Mr T W
Cooper, Mr W G
Crockett, Mr
Dixon, Capt
Graham, Miss
Harris, Miss
Jenva, Mr
Lyle, Mr D R
Peppe, Mr
Rogers, Mr
Rothwell, Mr
Sethtonge, Mr
Thompson, Mr J
Woodburn, Mr and Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Caspereg, Mr C
Chamier, General G
Cox, Capt
arrington, Mr
Gohner, Mr E
Hambley, Mr W J
Henslowe, Lieut F D
Horaldge, Mr S
Husein, Mr S K
Jameson, Surg-Capt
Lamb, Mr R
Lyle, Capt F H
McCausland, Mr
McGregor, Mr J
Murray, Lieut J A S
Navalkar, Mr W M
Polaock, Mrs
Rowe, Capt J
Ronaldson, Mr E
Spencer, Mr G R
Stewart, Mr A
Warner, Mr W

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, AUG. 30.

THE proposed War Office reforms were explained in the House of Lords on Monday by the Marquis of Lansdowne. He said there would be no material difference in principle between the reforms of the present Government and those proposed by their predecessors. The Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Inspector-General of Ordnance, and the Inspector-General of Fortifications were to be each responsible to the Secretary of State for the control of their respective departments; and they were together to form a Board to which questions might be submitted for discussion by the Secretary of State, and they would especially have cognisance of the subject of appointments above the rank of Major. The Commander-in-Chief, under this arrangement, would be set free so far from executive duties as to be able to discharge those duties which would fall to a Chief of the Staff, and he was to be assisted by two officers, one of whom was to attend to questions relating to the *personnel* of the army, and the other to questions of military intelligence and mobilisation. The consultative element would be supplied partly by the Board above-mentioned and partly by a Council presided over by the Secretary of State. It would consist of the Under Secretaries of State, the Financial Secretary, the Commander-in-Chief, and the heads of the great Departments, together with such persons as might be specially summoned.

Mr. Horace Plunkett, M.P., as one of the representatives from Ireland, has addressed to the Dublin press a letter containing important proposals affecting the general welfare of Ireland. Since Home Rule is out of the question, and if it be agreed that it would be patriotism and good policy alike to work for the material and social development of Ireland, what, asks Mr. Plunkett, is to make any of us hesitate to enter at once upon that united action between Irishmen of both parties which alone can produce the desired result? He proposes that the leaders of the Irish parties should name certain members of each party, who should form a Recess Committee to consider Ireland's legislative requirements, and to endeavour to agree among themselves upon legislative suggestions or proposals to be presented to Parliament.

In connection with the strife of millworkers at Dundee, the employers were on Monday communicated with through the hon. president of the Operatives' Union, asking that, on condition that work should be resumed at once, the employers would in a fortnight consider the request for an advance of 5 per cent. in wages. The Trade Committee replied that they could not agree to any such compromise. On Wednesday, at a millworkers' meeting numbering 10,000, a resolution was carried to the effect that the workers would go at once, provided an increase of 5 per cent. were given to the millworkers only, the factory hand allowing their claim to stand over for a month.

In the Scottish Lawn Tennis Championship competition at Moffat last Sturday, the gentlemen's singles, open, for the chmponship of Scotland, was won by Mr. R F. Doherty, Cambridge University Club, held by Mr. R. M. Watson, whitehouse Club, Edinburgh. In the ladies' singles for the championship of Scotland, Miss J. M. Cressy, Manchester, was the winner.

A private conference between Sir William Harcourt and members of the Committee of the Radical party, represented by Sir C. Dilke, Mr. Stanhope, Dr Clark, and others, took place on Wednesday. Questions connected with the organisation of the Separatist party are understood to have been discussed.

At Sligo on Sunday the street preachers were again attacked by a large crowd, assailed with stones, and bespattered with rotten eggs.

Mr. R. B. Finlay, Q. C., M. P. for the Inverness Burghs, has been appointed Solicitor-General for England.

What is supposed to be an Anarchist outrage of a dastardly character occurred at the Paris office of Messrs Rothschild last Saturday. While M. Jodkowitz, Baron de Rothschild's confidential clerk, was opening the personal correspondence in the absence of his employer, one of the letters which had been addressed to the Baron's private residence, and forwarded, exploded with a violent report. M. Jodkowitz was thrown down. One of his eyes was destroyed, and the tips of the fingers of one hand were blown off. The investigations of the police show that the explosive used was fulminate of mercury, which had been introduced into the envelope along with a detonator.

The French Minister of War on Monday received a telegram announcing a victory of the troops operating against the Malagasy. It states that the attack on Andriba, which was opened on Sunday, terminated on Monday morning "almost without fighting." The enemy, it is represented, demoralised by the effects of the French artillery fire, evacuated six fortified positions and numerous encampments. The telegram says the French have taken seven guns, and lost one. "I am," adds the French General-in-Chief, "at Andriba, master of the whole plain. I am pushing forward the completion of the road in order to accelerate the collection of the necessary supplies, and to prepare a flying column."

It is stated in a Constantinople telegram that the Sultan of Turkey sent to the Ottoman Ambassadors at Paris and St Petersburg a despatch in which he bitterly complained of the attitude assumed towards him by Great Britain with reference to Armenia. He appealed for protection from Great Britain. The telegram adds that the replies of the French and Russian Governments give the Sultan no encouragement.

The Royal Mail steamer Cabenda, which arrived on Monday at Liverpool from the West Coast of Africa, brought details of an extraordinary case of cannibalism in the colony of Sierra Leone, as the result of which three natives have been hanged.

According to a telegram from Hong-Kong, the work of the Inquiry Commission at Ku-chenge, the scene of the recent massacre of missionaries, is proceeding satisfactorily. Ten members of the Vegetarian Society have already been convicted.

An experiment in tea-growing has been made in the Caucasus, and the planter hopes to gather his first crop next month.

Cholera has broken out in Gailcia.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Gen C H Hall, B S C; Col E S Strachan, B S C; Admiral Morton-Jones; Sir P H Pauncefort-Duncombe; Mr. C Mitchell, L L D; Rev J M Brackenbury; Prince Ernest Rohan; Hereditary Grand Duchess of Oldenburg.

THE EAST INDIA SQUADRON.

HER MAJESTY'S steamer Cossack, under the command of Captain W. B. Fisher, arrived in harbour, on Saturday from Seychelles. She left Bombay, on the 30th April last, and proceeded to Trincomallee, thence to Seychelles, Mauritius, and Rodrigues Islands, returning to Seychelles. She left the last-named port on the 5th instant for Bombay. She has come here to be docked for repairs, and will remain in port for about a month, and then will probably leave for Trincomallee. Two days prior to her departure her Majesty's Flagship Bonaventure, with the Admiral on board, left Seychelles, and proceeded to Aden. Her Majesty's steamers Marathon and Brisk are taking turns between Madagascar and Mauritius. A fine passage is reported by the officers.

THE goods traffic of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 24th August, 1895, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1894 of 59,642 maunds, and Rs. 26,458 in the earnings.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 17th August, 1895, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 63,492-6-6, and for goods, etc., Rs.61,000-2-0, making altogether Rs. 1,64,492-9-6, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 157-13-10. During the corresponding week in 1894, the receipts were Rs. 1,48,090-14-2, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 142-1-11.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

WELSH REGIMENT *VS.* BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE final tie in the Rugby Football Tournament for the Union Challenge Cup was played off, on Saturday evening, on the Cooperage, between the Welsh Regiment and the Bombay Gymkhana, the donors of the cup. The weather was magnificent, and although the sky was overcast the very large crowd that had assembled was not inconvenienced by rain. The fact that the cricket match between the Bombay and Parsee Gymkhana having been closed in time to enable people to see this splendid game, tended to considerably increase the crowd. The excitement, which the final evoked, was remarkable, and that the visitors should have only won by three points (one try) to *nil* proved that the contest was a magnificent one—the best in fact since 1891—when the local team succeeded in making a draw of the game against the Buffs, who had come all the way from Calcutta to compete for the Union Challenge Cup. The visitors were, of course, favourites, when they entered the arena, and the large number of soldiers lining the Eastern boundary applauded every plucky and smart action of their colleagues. The local team also had many admirers. But the majority of the spectators were impartial in their applause and encouraged both teams. The visitors had a distinct advantage in weight, but their opponents though lighter were smarter, and displayed capital form. Their half-backs deserve special mention, for it is hardly possible to believe without seeing it for one's self that a man weighing under seven stones could be so useful to his team in this game as John was. Bradford, an equally light man, whom the spectators will remember as wearing only half a jersey (the other half having been lost in the struggle) played a most charming game. Marshall Reid, an old hand at commanding, led his men in a clever manner, and his instructions were most loyally carried out. The three-quarter backs did not distinguish themselves so well as was expected, perhaps owing to the very superior force they had to face, but the splendid passing towards the end of the game was loudly cheered, and the joy of the admirers of the local team knew no bounds when Fischer played a beautiful dodge, and succeeded in giving a slip to half-a-dozen Welsh. But Cheyne at last collared him, and felled him, but not before he had landed the ball within the visitors' region. During the first twenty-five minutes the game was quite even, neither side scoring any points. On the resumption of hostilities the visitors found numerous supporters amongst their brothers-in-arms from the depot, who were most enthusiastic in their admiration for them, The home team exhibited a dash that completely surprised them and dispelled for a time at least whatever confident anticipation might have been entertained regarding a possibility of success on the part of either side. There was a fierce contest in which the visitors pressed forward step by step upon the stronghold of the Bombay Gymkhana and eventually succeeded in obtaining a force, resulting in a free kick at goal, but they failed to improve matters until one of the soldiers made away with the leather, which he picked up after a fierce scrimmage under the very teeth of the Gymkhana stronghold, and landed it safely beyond, and thus the visitors succeeded in drawing first blood for their side. The angle was an awkward one, and James kicked badly enough to send the leather about twenty yards wide. They secured three points for this. Only a few minutes remained to play, and during this time the spectators were entertained to a most admirable and plucky exhibition, more especially in regard to the persevering and undaunted manner, in which the contestants clung to the ball, and invariably rolled upon it on the sloppy ground rather than give one another the slightest advantage. The splendid fight terminated in a victory for the Welsh by three points to love, and, as already stated, will long be remembered as the finest and pluckiest game played of recent years on the Cooperage. The teams subsequently dined together at the Gymkhana Pavilion with other guests.

The following were the teams:—

WELSH REGT. (Jerseys, white.)		BOMBAY GYMKHANA. (Jerseys, blue.)
Corp James	back	Marshall Reid
Pte Smith	¾ backs	T S Hudson
Pte Emmanuel		P F Fisher
Pte Foster		D F Vines
Pte Richards		V R Birch
Corp Mahoney	½ backs	H E John
Pte Watts		E Bradford
Lieut Cheyne	forwards	Capt Rimington
Col-Serg Paish		T W Thorburn
Pte Sullivan		V E Booth
Pte Sloughan		H Montresor
Pte Reardon		C L Farewell
Pte William		W H Cole
Pte Baldwin		W Grimston
Pte Wilks		E J Christie

Referee: H M Steuart

An Old Bedford Boy writes:—Although the weather, on Saturday afternoon, looked threatening a very fair concourse of people gathered together to witness the final tie in the Gymkhana Rugby Tournament, and were rewarded by seeing a most interesting match. The indigenous element was well represented, and the proverbial dog was not found wanting. No match seems to be complete without one or more dogs making an appearance in the middle of the field. Why they are allowed to wander about at their own sweet will, I do not know. However, to come to the match. With due regard to punctuality the ball was kicked off a few minutes after five o'clock. At the very outset of the game the Welsh were dangerously near scoring, this mishap however being averted by the Gymkhana forwards taking the ball down to the centre of the field. At this period of the game the play was very even, neither side having much advantage over the other. Just before half-time was called, however, the ball was taken into the Gymkhana ground, where it remained till the whistle sounded. Both teams then adjourned for refreshment in the shape of limes. On a resumption of hostilities the Gymkhana played an offensive game. The Welsh did not allow this to continue long, and from now onwards pressed the Gymkhana until at last they succeeded in getting a try. The attempt at a goal was a signal failure. This seemed to tell upon the "morale" of the Gymkhana. It may have been due to this or perhaps to the superior training of the Welsh team that their play lacked the energy and dash which they showed in the first half. Be that as it may, the Welsh had it all their own way towards the close of the game, and finally remained the victors by one try to *nil*. There is little doubt that the best team won. They passed well and played a good combination game throughout. The Gymkhana made a good fight for it, but were over-matched on the whole. One thing I could not help noticing was that on several occasions the ball was kicked without being picked up. This shows a lamentable ignorance of the rudimentary laws of football. One would not be surprised at seeing this in an inter-village match at home, but I confess I was rather astonished that such a thing should have occurred in the final of a Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Tournament. However, taking everything into consideration, the form shown was very fair, and the spectators had no cause to grumble.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE first tie in the first round of the above competition will be played off this evening, on the Cooperage ground, between the Rovers and the Bombay Volunteer Rifles. The kick-off will be at 5 o'clock, prompt. The following are the teams:—

Rovers.		Volunteers.
J. Allan	Goal.	Vol. T. W. Twells
S. H. Stevenson	Back.	Vol. G. Dodsworth
B. Walton		Vol. J. P. D'Cruz
W. E. Shipp	¾ back.	Sergt. C. S. Smith
N. Catchpole		Vol. J. W. Claws
N. E. Shipp		Vol. V. Roberts
F. Simpson	Forwards.	Sgt-Maj. J. H. Downing
A. Brown		Vol. H. F. Duckworth
P. F. Fischer		Vol. C. W. Montgomery
J. Murrat		Vol. E. Perkins
F. J. Church		Vol. F. P. Lander

THE bicycle seems to bring its riders plenty of trouble to counterbalance the enjoyment. The "bicycle jaw" is the latest development, following on the "bicycle face" and the "bicycle back." This new ailment is a severe congestion of the gums, caused by cyclists constantly inhaling strong draughts of air as they speed along.

A SKETCH OF THE UNIVERSITY SENATE MEETING.

(BY A LISTENER).

ON Friday evening, the majority of the Fellows rejected the proposal brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade that in the Arts' course the three examinations necessary before graduation be reduced to two. There was, of course, great diversity of opinion on the part of members of the Senate as to the merits of the proposal, and both sides had mustered in strong force. I should like to call attention to a few features of the debate not noticed in the necessarily condensed account given of it by your reporter, and it is with this object that I write. Although some of the members had entered the hall with a pre-determination to oppose the proposal, yet they would have hesitated in doing so after the able speech of Mr. Ranade, over which apparently much learned labour had been bestowed, but for the able speeches on the other side. Dr. Mackichan who has more than once been instrumental in saving the prestige and dignity of the University, gave an especially fine exhibition of his elocutionary and reasoning powers, which kept the house spell-bound as if by the touch of the magician's wand. It was he who had moved the dissolution of the meeting when the much vexed M. B. question was brought forward, and saved the Senate from adopting a course which would, if carried, have brought about deplorable results; and it was he who on Friday, fought bravely against the so-called reform, supported by Professor Hathornthwaite, Professor Muller, and Rev. J. Scott. The latter gentleman pointed out that here in this country thousands of students were anxious to pass their examinations in order to make their living thereby. In former times only those who were fit for a University career entered the colleges, but the times had now changed—everybody whether fit or unfit hankered after academical degrees, but they should not be made too cheap merely for that reason. If they abolished the P. E. Examination, he asked, what were the students to do in the first year? As the river glided through at its own sweet will being uncontrolled, the students, when unfettered by the chain of an additional examination at the end of the year, would glide slowly at their sweet will for two years and then run to seed. It was quite necessary that the students should be tested at the end of the first year of their college life; if not their teaching would be thrown into confusion. If the motion was adopted the college authorities would be under the painful necessity of adopting the P. E. Examination in the colleges. He would not oppose a change simply because it was premature if it was beneficial, but the change, in his opinion, would be something like a block to the welfare and discipline of the University. Professor Muller wished to compare the two propositions of Mr. Ranade. The first, he said, was to amend the course, but the second to end it. He was going to explain why he was in favour of the first proposal and opposed to the second, when the Vice-Chancellor's ruling that he could not speak on the first motion deprived the Senate of the opportunity of hearing the arguments of an educationist of the type of Professor Muller give his views regarding exemption from re-examination. British rule, said the Professor, was successful largely because of its slow growth, and they knew on the other hand how terrible were the consequences of the suddenness of the French Resolution. As in countries, so in Universities, changes must be slow and gradual. In former days only clever men went to colleges, but now-a-days "fools rush in where angels fear to tread." Dr. Mackichan, speaking as an educationist of great experience, reminded the Senate that he had had his share in turning out graduates from his own college, and he hoped that he would be able to turn out still more graduates in future. But at the same time he wished it to be understood that he would strongly deprecate any change calculated to encourage sham degrees. Nobody was a greater and more intimate friend of students than Dr. Wordsworth, and, therefore, his opinion for the retention of the Previous examination must carry weight. He would be glad if colleges turned out four-fold the number of graduates, but he would regret it very much if that was done by detracting from the value of the education. After having made an eloquent and stirring appeal to the Senate to reject the proposal, the learned Principal of the Wilson College, gave an apt illustration of the mischief that was likely to be wrought if the change was brought about by well-intentioned but misguided Fellows, who in their sympathy with the world of students forgot that reason should be their guide and not sentiment. They knew that recently there was much talk about the Tulsi and Malabar Hill Reservoirs in the Corporation. It was there said that water was passed through with such force and rapidity that the sand was washed away and turned into mud, and the filters were thus made ineffectual. They should take care that the University filters were not similarly injured, and made to become the means of passing refuse and of turning everything into mud. They must separate the wheat from the chaff. They were not inclined to judge the students' merits by a standard of severity, but it was their duty to see that those who wore the badge of the University degree were fit for it. The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, who honestly believed that the change was most desirable, in an eloquent speech attempted to meet the arguments advanced against the proposal, but he laboured under this difficulty that he had not the same advantage of personal knowledge of the students possessed by the educationists who had deprecated the proposal. But Mr. Mehta's chief argument was that it was in former times when there were as few examinations as possible that the University produced some of the best men, who were not only a cred to it themselves in after life but to the University and the Presidency. He said that the committee was not strongly against the change, but on the contrary fully sympathised with it. He said that in Continental Universities the students were never allowed to idle away their time, and altogether they were subjected to strict discipline, and it was in consequence of the absence of this most strict discipline that English Universities turned out better men. The French Universities were more particular in discipline, but they all knew that the results of the English Universities were superior to that of French Universities, and he, (Mr. Mehta) therefore, asked them to follow the system of the English and not the French Universities. The French Revolution was caused by a dead wall being presented, and if a wall presented itself as a barrier in their way, nothing but revolution could break down the wall. If they would not move how would the wall break. It was by moving that they steered through the right course. Discipline left them time only to read according to their books, but it did not leave sufficient time to give free scope to their intellects in other directions. It perhaps turned out a large number of mediocrities, who however never rose to the level of those graduates, who were turned out in earlier days. He asked them not to put their faith in the examinations, which, he said, were most imperfect instruments to test the real merits of a candidate. If a person failed to pass he was considered worthless. There were incidents and incidents in which men who had failed to pass examinations were people who had far more knowledge, who had far more capacity, and far more ability than those who had been able to pass their examinations. "Survival of the fittest" was not a safe doctrine—even Mr. Justice Telang had not passed his first class. Mr. Mehta tried to show that the late Mr. Justice Telang was also in favour of two instead of three examinations, when the Vice-Chancellor interrupted him by saying that it was when there was three years' course and not four years' course as at present. Mr. Mehta resented this interruption, and said with due deference to the dignity of the Vice-Chancellor and the assembly, that even the Chairman could not interrupt him when he was in possession of the house, and when there was no point of order. He asserted his right to address the Senate in his own way, and put any interpretations on the late Mr. Telang's minutes he thought right and proper, and if the Vice-Chancellor put a different construction on it that was no reason for interrupting a member. After this rebuff, the Vice-Chancellor, who had previously ruled Mr. Javerilal and Dr. Bahadurji out of order, in the same way allowed the hon'ble member to proceed in his own fashion. It is to be deeply regretted that the Vice-Chancellor, for whose literary ability and profound learning I have the highest respect, should have laid himself open for this rebuke. However, the Vice-Chancellor had his way, and as your readers are aware, the proposal met the fate it deserved at the hands of the majority of the Fellows.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* PARSEE GYMKHANA.

Next in importance to the International Cricket Match, on Bombay Ground, on the programme, this season, stood this fixture, and the very large crowd of spectators, who assembled on the Maidan, on Saturday, were thankful to Mr. D. J. Tata, the indefatigable secretary of the Parsee Gymkhana, for bringing about this match. When the Presidency XI. commenced playing the Parsees a few years ago the Bombay Gymkhana cancelled this item on their annual programme, and the Parsees had not since played them. This resuscitation of the fixture was, therefore, heartily welcomed, and as was expected a good day's sport was enjoyed. The Zoroastrians were able to put together almost their best XI., and the European team, though not fully representative, was one of the strongest XI. of the Bombay Gymkhana. The wicket was in very good condition, and the weather continued to be fine throughout the day. Stephens having won the toss at once decided to take advantage of the wicket, which played enormously in favour of the batsmen. Reynolds and Stephens were the first pair to defend their sticks against the attack of Mistry and Davar, jr. Reynolds commenced a correct game, and seemed to be at home with the bowling, but his captain did not feel so comfortable, and in attempting to hit Davur, he went out of his line, and was very smartly stumped by Spencer, who captained the Parsees. This was very disappointing as the batsman had only got three runs credited to his account. Carnegy who filled the vacancy opened with a most punishing game. He secured 12 runs in strokes, made in quick succession, and immediately settled down in such a manner as to keep down the Zoroastrian bowling. Reynolds was playing a faultless game in his usual pretty style, and Spencer put nearly half-a-dozen bowlers one after the other, but the partnership could not be dissolved. The changes were made very rapidly, and at last Carnegy skied Dadysett, and Mistry, who was standing at mid-on, very cleverly held the catch amidst cheers, which he fully deserved. It was a fine running catch—and a backward run too. Carnegy had contributed 30 runs without a palpable chance, and had made a very good stand. The total was one short of sixty, and when Nugent went out to join hands with Reynolds it looked as if he would make a handsome contribution in his usual fashion. But a curly one from E. N. Davur was directly sent up into Dadysett's hands, and the chance was accepted. The [illegible] thus returned without opening his [illegible] Cheetham partnered Reynolds, and put up 15 in a short time. Reynolds was playing a cautious game, defying all attempts at dispossession, and was slowly but steadily piling up his score. Holland was now at the wickets, but he felt uncomfortable, and soon returned. P. Davur also broke through Brooks' defence, but the latter had made some stand, and helped Reynolds in completing the century, which was hoisted on the telegraph board, exactly an hour and a half after the commencement of the game. Macbeth was not given the opportunity to exhibit his powerful strokes, and Dubash succeeded in displacing his bails when he had only made four. Leslie made things more cheerful, and lifted his bat to send Dubash clean over the boundary for six. Reynolds was now given l.-b.-w. to Davur who came out very lucky with the leather. The last-named batsman displayed very good form, and made 47 runs out of a total of 130. He was throughout found patient and careful. Leslie was stumped by Spencer, whose performance behind the wicket was extraordinarily good. Anderson and Hair were the last pair, and the former made four runs by some very good hitting, the strokes being particularly neat. Dubash was fortunate enough to out-root Hair's stumps before he opened his account. The Bombay Gymkhana's venture thus ended in a total of 134, a very small number indeed, considering the powerful batting prowess they possessed. Davur bowled very successfully, and secured an average of a fraction over six. It was now time for lunch, and hostilities were suspended, both the teams taking their lunch in the Gymkhana Pavilion.

The Parsee Gymkhana opened their venture at 2-30, Spencer and R. E. Mody facing the bowling of Hair and Anderson. The latter was played on by Mody, and the batsman returned with nothing to his credit. Dorab Mody took the place of the elder brother, and opened his account with a treble. He was determined to hit, and in the second over drove Hair to the western boundary. He gave an easy chance at the wicket, but it was not accepted by Stephens. This mistake cost the Bombay Gymkhana very dearly. Spencer and Mody soon took the aggressive, and hit out ruthlessly. They put up 35 runs between them, and several changes were made in the bowling. At last Cheetham succeeded in holding the Parsee captain who had returned him hot. The bowler deserves a great deal of credit for this catch, which he managed to negotiate in the left hand. Spencer returned with a contribution of 17 runs made during a merry and careful innings without giving any chance. He has improved a good deal in his defence. Mistry, the prettiest and most reliable bat the Parsees can now boast, partnered Mody, when the score was only 36. The pair of batsmen during the early time of the partnership played a very slow game, but in a few minutes free hitting was the order of the day. They were very severe on the bowlers, and no matter, who the trundler was, the ball was sent flying all over the country. This had a demoralising effect on the fielding. Between them Mistry and Mody made 110 runs. The former 65 and latter 45. Mody played in his usual steady way, and never missed an opportunity to punish the bowlers whenever they let out loose ones. Mistry's innings was faultless. His pretty style was rightly admired, and his manner of pulling the ball on the square reminds one forcibly of Greig's style. He was very loudly cheered when he sent Anderson clean over the western boundary canvas. When this pair was disposed of only six more runs were required, and it was agreed that the game should be closed before five o'clock to enable the assembly to witness the final round of the Rugby Football Tournament. Dubash and D. Kanga between them knocked up ten runs, and the latter was held by Reynolds who was feebly returned. The required total of 134 runs was thus passed, and the Parsees won by five wickets.

The following are the scores and bowling analysis :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

H Reynolds, l-b-w P H Davur	47
B J B Stephens, st Spencer, b P Davur	3
Captain Carnegy, c Mistry, b Dadysett	30
Lieut Nugent R N, c Dadysett, b E Davur	0
H Cheetham, c P Davur, b Mistry	15
Captain Holland, b P Davur	3
J C Brooks, b P Davur	13
J B K Macbeth, b Dubash	4
R Leslie, st Spencer, b P Davur	8
H Anderson, not out	4
R K Hair, b Dubash	0
Extras	7
Total	134

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
P H Davur	125	33	10	5
K M Mistry	90	35	7	1
E N Davur	30	24	1	1
K K Kharas	15	9	1	0
B C Dadysett	20	11	1	1
D F Dubash	30	15	3	2

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

S B Spencer, c and b Cheetham	17
R E Mody, b Anderson	0
D E Mody, c Holland b Macbeth	45
K M Mistry, c Cheetham, b Macbeth	65
D F Dubash, not out	4
D D Kanga, c and b Reynolds	6
K K Kharas	to bat
E N Davur	to bat
S C Dadysett	to bat
P H Davur	to bat
D K Kharas	to bat
Extras	2
Total	139

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Anderson	45	22	2	1
Hair	60	38	5	0
Cheetham	50	29	1	1
Reynolds	50	23	3	1
Carnegy	10	18	0	0
Leslie	15	5	2	0
Macbeth	29	4	3	2

A serious accident occurred at Naples, on August 18, in a building in which a political meeting was being held. The pressure of the people crowded on the staircase was so great that the iron balustrade gave way, and about sixty persons were thrown to the ground. One man was picked up dead, and sixteen persons were injured, two of them so seriously that their recovery is despaired of. About thirty more sustained cuts and bruises. The local authorities have visited the injured persons in the hospital.

CONGRATULATORY DINNER TO MR. M. M. BHOWNUGGREE, M.P.

The election of Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., to represent North-East Bethnal Green in Parliament, was celebrated at a congratulatory dinner, given to the Honourable Member by the Parsee residents in Great Britain, on Saturday, 24th August, at the Criterion Restaurant. Mr. Dadabhoy Byramjee presided, and among those present were :—Sir Edwin Arnold, Mr. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., Mr. D. P. Cama, Mr. F. B. Cama, Mr. K. A. Ghasvalla, Mr. N. J. Moolla, and Mr. S. A. Kapadia.

The usual loyal toasts having been duly honoured, the chairman proposed the health of the guest of the evening. He said it would have afforded him greater pleasure if their distinguished countryman Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji had given "eclat" to this occasion by his presence. They could not but deplore the loss the country had sustained by Mr. Naoroji's disappearance from the House of Commons, but the compensating victory of Mr. Bhownuggree was one which would long be remembered. Mr. Bhownuggree was a man destined to very high purposes, and in him the highest hopes and aspirations of his fellow-countrymen would be fulfilled. (Cheers.) He (the chairman) did not propose now to enter into the dreary detail of party politics. He regarded politics only as a means to an end ; it mattered little to which political party their representative attached himself if he were determined, irrespective of party, to work for the good of his country ; and he felt sure that Mr. Bhownuggree would yield second to none in the zeal and devotion, with which he would work to advance his country and his country's cause. He was perhaps not so well-known in this country, but those who had watched his career knew what useful services he had rendered. In this connection there might be read a communication addressed to Mr. Bhownuggree by the Maharajah of Bhownugger :—

"The Palace, Bhownugger, 24th July, 1895.

My dear Muncherji,—Immediately, on receipt of the welcome news that the electors of North East Bethnal Green has returned you to Parliament to represent them, I telegraphed to you my hearty congratulations. But of course within the short space of a telegram I could not give expression to all I feel on an occasion of this magnitude. For well-nigh three generations your family has been intimately connected with this State, and has rendered valuable services to it. Your own services to this State and to its people are so recent that they need hardly be more than referred to. But I now gladly recall them to mind, so as to show to you that I as well as my subjects will ever appreciate the benefits, which your zeal, your energy, and your statesmanlike instincts conferred on this State, during your long connection with it. When I established a Council of Administration for the Government of this State for the first time in the history of this province of Kathiawar the task of re-organizing the judicial department and placing it on a sound and permanent basis of efficiency fell entirely and exclusively on you as my judicial councillor, and the fullest confidence, which is everywhere felt in the strictly impartial administration of justice throughout this State, is due to your faculty of organization. Under these circumstances I need not say with what reluctance I consented to part with you when you decided to seek a wide sphere of activity and usefulness for your abilities. I reconciled myself to allow you to retire from the active service of this State by the thought that you would thereby be enabled to render the same service to this country at large, and through it to the Empire of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress to which this country is inseparably knit, as you have rendered to this State. I therefore cannot but congratulate the electors of North-East Bethnal Green, and at the same time thank them for having returned you to Parliament as their member, and thus given you the opportunity of being useful which you needed. I sincerely hope and pray that the connection which has thus been formed between you and this important constituency will long continue, and that you will long be spared to serve it and the Empire at large by making the people of Great Britain and the people of this country more intimately acquainted with each other, and inducing in them mutual trust and confidence, and thus strengthening the bonds of union between this country and the great Empire of which it has the good fortune to form a part.—I am, your very sincere friend, Takhtsingjee M."

Continuing, the chairman, in the name of the Parsee community, resident in England, offered Mr. Bhownuggree the heartiest congratulations on this occasion (Cheers.) Without any official aid, he had successfully wooed and won an important English constituency, and their earnest trust was that he might long be spared to render important and valuable services to his country, and that all he did might redound to the credit and glory of the community to which he belonged. (Cheers.)

The toast was honoured with great enthusiasm.

Dr. S. A. Kapadia, who had acted as honorary secretary in organizing this congratulatory dinner, then presented Mr. Bhownuggree with a handsomely carved sandal-wood box containing the following address, signed by the leading members of the Parsee community in England :—

London, 24th Aug., 1895.

To M. M. Bhownuggree, Esq., M.P., C.I.E.

The members of the Parsee community assembled here in your honour have very great pleasure in placing on record in this address their congratulations for the recent brilliant victory achieved by you at the General Election and as being returned by the important constituency of North-East Bethnal Green as their representative in the British House of Commons. The event affords to the community of which you are a worthy member a cause of great satisfaction that you have been the second Parsee who has been able to obtain a seat in that illustrious assembly ; and we tender you our wishes that you may be blessed with long life, and spared energy to do your best for the interests and welfare of the great Empire of India, whenever opportunity offers itself, hand in hand with your duties towards your constituency. Your views on the industrial development and general education necessary for the advancement of the people of India are too well known to need recapitulation, and it is to be hoped you will strive to secure their attainment. The great advantage that the Parsees have received from the British Raj are as you know highly appreciated by them ; and should you in your position succeed in bringing them into greater prominence and contribute in any way to increase their prosperity in various spheres of life, you will have accomplished a noble task for which they will feel ever grateful to you.

Mr. Bhownuggree, who was loudly cheered on rising to respond, said that it had been his good or bad fortune throughout his life never to play to the gallery. In all he had done, whether in his private social capacity, or in connection with official or public duties, he had never been actuated with the mere desire for popular applause. (Cheers.) He was pleased that those who had done him the honour to organize this banquet had very wisely tabooed the introduction of political topics, and he would content himself with saying that in the course of the career which now opened itself out to him as a member of the House of Commons his one ambition and aim would be to advance the welfare of India. (Cheers.) He might differ in regard to method from others who equally sought the interests of India, but his principles would be those of unflinching loyalty to the British Crown, and of endeavour to promote a good understanding between his native fellow-countrymen and the empire of which a wise providence had decreed that India should now form part. He was pleased to see from the presence to-night of representatives of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities that his success was not a matter of welcome to his Parsee compatriots alone. Many of those present had known him from his early youth, and the approval of men who had watched his career for years was even more pleasant than the clamorous applause of whole communities. No doubt, the people's voice was often the proof and echo of fame, but in the present democratic age the people's voice was sometimes mistaken, and was, guided by influences that were not always above suspicion, but the support of people who intimately knew one's private and public life, was something of which one might justifiably be proud. (Cheers.) Without touching upon matters political, he would say that, after the claims of his constituents, who had the prior right, or rather as the address expressed, hand in hand with the discharge of his duties to his constituents, it would always be his endeavour as occasion arose to serve to the best of his ability and in the most honest and sincere way the interests of that great country, India, to which they all owed so much. (Cheers.) Any mistakes that he might make would be unwitting, and he was confident that when they came to review his doings at the end of five or six years (which probably would be the duration of this Parliament) they would not find that he has abused his trust so far as India was concerned. (Cheers.)

Sir Edwin Arnold, in proposing the toast "the British Raj and the Parsees," said that the Parsees and the British Raj were naturally allied—they belonged to each other by nature. He congratulated the Parsees upon having such a worthy representative in the British Parliament as Mr. Bhownuggree. In the course of a recent interview Mr. Bhownuggree was asked what he was going to do for India, and his reply was "I am member for North-East Bethnal Green." Sir Edwin Arnold considered that that reply indicated the greatest wisdom and statesmanship. India did not require members of Parliament, she was too great, too vast, for that. Imagine asking India to accept our representative system, with all its abuses ! What she really wanted was intelligent people in Parliament who would speak for her ; and he trusted that before long, in addition to Mr. Bhownuggree, a Parsee, there would be a Mahomedan and a Hindu representative returned. (Cheers.) What India really required was the "burra chup"—the great peace, quiet, and calm, during which she could develop. The natural attitude of India was well expressed by a great namesake of his, Mathew Arnold, in the fine lines—

> "The East bow'd low before the blast
> In patient, deep disdain ;
> She let the legions thunder past,
> And—plunged in thought again."

The commonest Indian peasant, who could neither read nor write, was miles and leagues and coasts ahead of the educated Englishman, in virtue of the philosophical and metaphysical atmosphere in which he lived. What India wanted was, not an elaborate and fussy legal system, nor municipal institutions drafted on Western lines, but the great silent, quiet period of development, which might be likened to the "burra chup." In this view, he rejoiced that a Government so strong as ours was the guardian of the peace of India. India was not ours except because we were India's ; we belonged to India, and India to us. ("Hear, hear.") Thank God, it was still an honour to belong to the British Parliament ; those who had tried to diminish its dignity had not succeeded, it still might fill the ambition of any man to find a seat in that House which was the mother of all assemblies of the kind in the world. He was pleased that his old and trusted friend, Mr. Bhownuggree, had been returned, and was confident that while carrying out his duties to his constituents he would be a representative of whom his Parsee compatriots and his Indian fellow-subjects generally might be proud. (Cheers.)

The remaining toasts were "Our Guests" ; "The Electors of North-East Bethnal Green ; "and "The Chairman."

SCHOOLS IN SALSETTE AND BASSEIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Of late I have perused various letters in your interesting journal as to non-fulfilment on the part of H. M. the King of Portugal of certain engagements in the Concordat between the Vatican and the Lisbon Government about Ecclesiastical Patronage over the Catholic Churches in India, in other words the "Padroado." It seems to me that there is an impression abroad that the King of Portugal is bound to provide the Salsettians and Basseinwallahs with English and Mahrathi schools, so that they and their children may be able to earn a livelihood or occupy good posts under the British Government. Now, Sir, I deem it my duty as one of the subjects of his Most Faithful Majesty in this part of the world to correct the prevailing erroneous impression. What the Portuguese Government have pledged and are bound to do is to provide orphanages, seminaries, and parish schools in the newly-created diocese of Damaun, where children may be taught catechism and be enlightened in matters of religion, and not schools or colleges, where sciences may be taught and higher education imparted, for these have been handsomely provided by the liberal and enlightened British Government for all its subjects and others residing in British India. Further, the head-quarters of the Portuguese diocese is at Damaun, where a nice seminary and orphanage have been lately established at considerable cost by the Portuguese Government, as has also been done in the Cochin diocese, notwithstanding the present unsatisfactory condition of Portuguese finances—thus carrying out some of the principal engagements under the recent Concordat.

That a good Catholic education is necessary, no one can deny, and I believe the Bishop of Damaun knows this well, and latterly he has apparently been, and is doing his best, with the scanty means at his disposal, to promote the cause of education, so that his jurisdictionists may become respectable members of society and not live in ignorance. "Fiat justitia ruat cœlum."

Now what I think should be done, and is desirable, is for Goans and Bombay East Indians to sink their differences and unite together ("union is strength"), forgetting race animosities and all Padroado questions, since it is the will of the Holy Father, Head of the Catholic Church in the world, not to entirely deprive the once great Portugal of its old and cherished privileges, the maintenance of which cost the impoverished Goa Treasury about two lakhs of rupees annually, and also to make common cause with their Bishops, and then I think we shall see many primary English schools spring up in Salsette and Bassein. Why not invite the Bishop of Damaun to become the honorary patron of the Bombay East Indian Association ? Why not found another Association with members from both the Goanese and Bombay East Indian communities for the purpose of ameliorating, improving, and promoting the social, educational, and moral status and the interests of the jurisdictionists of the Bishop of the Damaun diocese ? I throw out this suggestion in the interests of peace and progress, as also the advancement of the cause of our religion.

It is well known what my opinion was and has been in the question of the "Padroado," which I always wished to have been restricted to Portuguese territories, but we must and are bound to respect the decision of the Supreme Pontiff, our beloved Holy Father Leo XIII' "(umen di celo,")who in his great wisdom has dressed otherwise and come to certain arrangements with the King of Portugal, and therefore, let us co-operate with them, and give the new arrangement a fair trial.

I do hope my observations and humble advice to my co-religionists will be fairly considered and be accepted in the spirit in which it is given, although I am a jurisdictionist of his Grace the Archbishop of Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

MICHAEL R. DeQUADROS.

Mazagon, Sept. 15.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read the several letters in your issue of to-day and the past few days, in reply to mine, and regret the attitude of the Catholics of Salsette and Bassein. The folly of that attitude must be patent to all earnest and right thinking people. From their own showing it appears that the list of educational institutions at their disposal is as long as Homer's catalogue of ships at Troy. One would suppose that with such numerous institutions all their legitimate wants and requirements must have been more than amply met with. Yet strange to say the cry is still for more schools. It is quite pathetic to witness their effort at creating an agitation—a veritable storm in the tea-pot—which is sure to subside after a time without leaving any trace behind. It is also quite pathetic to see them in argumentative mood in which royalty and high church dignitaries meet with but little consideration. Logic is good, so also the duty of fulfilling one's obligation. But we know that where political interests clash, neither the one nor the other count for much. The Catholics of Salsette and Bassein are no more the subjects of his Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal than are the Maoris of New Zealand. Is it strange, therefore, that his Excellency the Portuguese Minister for Public Instruction does not exactly see his way, with the limited means at his disposal, to extending his operations to them ? And as to the "Concordat" what is the relation between the people and the clergy ? There is the simple fact that the people happen to be mere parishioners of the churches of the Padroado for which they do not care two straws. The consequence is the intercourse between the two has been strained down to mere conventionalities, consisting in the clergy baptizing the people when born, marrying them when of age, and burying them when they die. This is what the relation between the Catholics of Salsette and Bassein and their clergy has come to. Is it therefore a matter for wonder that the latter who are mostly of an alien nationality feel undisposed to take interest in their flock to that extent as to devote their time as teachers in obscure village schools ? Let those therefore, I say, who are clamoring after education, if they really want more schools, establish them at their own cost, seeing that they can readily do it if they will only loosen their purse-strings. But let them refrain from making the "Concordat" a mere pretext for making unworthy insinuations and odious comparisons, which I feel assured will not meet with approval at the hands of earnest and right thinking people.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Sept. 13. M. G.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel R. M. B. Thomas, Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India, on vacating his civil appointment.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. T. Orpen, R. E., on arrival in India, will be attached to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Barry, M. D., Indian Medical Service, on retirement from the Service, has been granted an ordinary pension of £700 per annum, payable in England.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. Blood ; Surgeon-Majors F. H. M. Burton and H. H. Johnston ; and Surgeon-Lieutenant F. R. Buswell, Medical Staff, have been detailed for duty in India.

Captain W. M. Carpendale, 8th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, in addition to his regimental duties, with effect from the 12th instant.

Captain K. Chesney, 18th Bengal Lancers, is appointed Squadron Commander ; and Lieutenant H. A. H. Rice is transferred from the 1st Sikhs to the 6th Punjab Infantry as permanent Wing Officer.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Barlow, having on the 12th instant reported his arrival from the Meerut District, on appointment, assumed the duties of Assistant Adjutant-General, Allahabad District, from that day inclusive.

The Commander of the Forces in Madras has proceeded on tour to the West Coast from Ootacamund. He visited Calicut on the 7th September, Cannanore from the 8th to the 11th, Calicut again on the 12th, from whence he will visit Malliapuram on the 13th and will arrive at Bangalore for the rifle meeting on the 14th September. He is assisted by Major R. G. Kekewich, the Assistant Military Secretary.

The Government of India laid down in 1891 that the annual grant-in-aid to be given to the Abu Lawrence School is to be limited to the actual deficit in the accounts of the school in any year, up to a maximum of Rs. 3,600. The deficit for the year 1894-95 amounted to Rs. 3,876-5-0, and and this sum the Government of India has sanctioned, but have directed that in future the annual report of the school should be submitted through the Government of Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Lord Wenlock leaves Ootacamund on the 8th October, and before arriving at Madras will visit Periyar, where he will open the Periyar project works on the 10th, and remain till the 17th shooting in Travancore territory ; arrive at Kodaikanal on the 19th, and the same evening lay the foundation-stone of the new Observatory there ; arrive at Tanjore on the 22nd and open the new water-works there on the 23rd, arriving at Madras the same afternoon.

The Raja of Cochin, who had been ailing for some time past from low vitality, died on Wednesday morning at the Royal Palace at Tripoontorah. The public offices in the State have been closed for three days, as a mark of mourning. His death is much regretted in Cochin.

The case in which Messrs. Ball, Hobson and Company charge Mr. C. A. Campbell, their late assistant, with robbery and embezzlement, came on before the Assistant Commissioner at Kassauli on Monday. After a long hearing the accused was committed to the Sessions to take his trial. Much additional evidence was produced by the prosecution.

The Madras High Court, Mr. Justice Subramania Iyer presiding, on Wednesday delivered an elaborate judgment in an application by the trustees of the Madras Doveton Charities, to use Rs. 8,700, now in their hands, for repairing the school buildings, which sadly need repairs. According to the trust deed the trustees are empowered to invest any such portion of the trust moneys and securities as exceed two lakhs of rupees in the purchase of additional land, buildings or premises. His Lordship, on an English authority, declined to grant the present application, and held that the best course would be to file a plaint on the original side of the High Court, and obtain the sanction of that Court to use the money for the purpose required.

The following subject for the "Duncan Gold Medal Prize Essay," 1896, has been selected by H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief : "Ammunition columns and parks, considered with reference to the replacement of ammunition, horses, and men during and after an action." This is open only to officers of the Royal Artillery, who belong, as most of them do, to the R. A. Institution. Recently ammunition columns in India have been organised, somewhat on the cheap and nasty system, and attached to different batteries, much to the disgust of the commanding officers, who are burdened with a large native establishment and equipment besides that of the battery. At home there are some 16 cadres of ammunition columns, each under a warrant officer stationed at various places in England. Considering the enormous expenditure of ammunition which the artillery duel of the future will demand, the question is certainly of importance.

When the military operations have come to a close over the border, Mr. Dempster, who has done such good work with the telegraph, will proceed to Calcutta as Superintendent of the Telegraph Store Department there. The reduced telegraph in Swat and Chitral will be formed into a sub-division attached to the Punjab Division. Mr. Truninger, Assistant Superintendent, will have charge : with Mr. Stimpson, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, stationed on the Chitral-Drosh section. Mr. Truninger's headquarters will possibly be at Chakdara. Telegrams will be sent by post over the Chakdara-Drosh section in a way similar to that adopted when a line is interrupted.

In the proceedings of the R. A. Institution for August, 1895, appears "An Account of the Relief of Chitral Fort from Gilgit and the Siege of Chitral" by Lieutenant C. G. Stewart, D.S.O., R.A. The author, as every one knows, was with Colonel Kelly in charge of 2 guns of No. 1 Kashmir Mountain Battery, he being the R.A. Officer on special duty at Gilgit. The paper gives a clear and concise resume of all that took place from Sir George Robertson's hurried advance to Chitral till the arrival of Colonel Kelly's force. The only fault to be found with the account is that, considering the interest of the whole episode, it might fairly have been longer, and the action at Nisagol might have been more fully described with advantage. Lieutenant Stewart bears ample testimony to the endurance both of his own men and the Pioneers in getting his guns over the snow-bound Shandur Pass. Three men of the battery were killed and three wounded at Nisagol. The two Havildars received the Order of Merit. The account of the defence of Chitral was communicated to Lieutenant Stewart by Captain Campbell.

General Gerard has been given a free hand regarding the return of the British party with the Pamir Boundary Commission. As the Russians were to begin their return march yesterday, we may take it, that Colonel Holdich, Major Wahab, and Captain McSwiney started for India the same day. General Gerard, as already announced, goes to England *via* Central Asia.

The operations under General Palmer, which so successfully completed the final subjugation of the Chin hills, were preceded, it will be remembered, by the ambushing and attempted destruction of a Myok and his escort, the Myok and several men being killed, and his party unable to extricate themselves till relieved after stubborn defence. This was in the autumn of 1892, and in the following cold weather Sir Power Palmer directed the operations of several columns. 1893 also opened very stormily in the Kachin hills, where the Military Police columns and subsequent Military found the subjugation of the Sima district so hard a nut to crack. Sima had to defend itself for many days against Kachins and Chinese. Three out of the small number of British officers were killed, *viz.*, Captain Morton, Lieutenant Master and Mr. Brookes-Meares, while Lieutenant Dent was wounded : and further down the Kachin line Captain Williamson also was killed with several of his men. The casualties must have numbered in the Kachin hills alone well over 120 or 130, out of some 2,000 men engaged. Surgeon-Major Lloyd received his V.C. at Sima for carrying in Captain Morton, who was mortally wounded. Many Brevets and D. S. Os. have been awarded for these various operations in the Kachin and also the Chin hills, but as yet the rank and file have not received the reward to which their hard marching and severe fighting entitle them. The total casualties in action, a fair gauge of the merit of the fighting, must come well over 200 for some 5,000 men engaged ; and as medals go, an extra clasp for the Burma medal has well been earned. We doubt if the casualties of the Chitral Relief Force, with three times the number of men engaged, have reached 200, exclusive of the unfortunate followers who have been cut up, yet there is no question of a medal being granted. So much does the glare of public attention effect such matters. The last clasp given for operations in Burma extended up to April 1892.

Negotiations are going on between the Railway authorities concerned for the immediate introduction of the running of through 3rd class carriages between Madras and Bombay. At present third-class passengers are transferred from the Madras Railway Company's carriages to those of the G. I. P. Railway at Raichore, and the inconvenience is much felt.

The Madras Government has telegraphed to the Government of India that the Harbour Trust Board requires an additional loan of three lakhs and seventy-three thousand rupees during the current year.

The following officers of the Ordance Department will proceed to England for the purpose of undergoing certain courses of instruction during 1896-97 : Captain J. D. H. Waller, Captain Renny (Superintendent of the Foundry and Shell Factory at Cossipore), Captain Pasley (Assistant Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Madras) and Lieutenant F. Smallwood.

There is likely to be some change in the reliefs of British infantry regiments in the Punjab Command but the orders of Government of India on the subject are awaited.

It is intended to reduce the garrison in the Kuram Valley, where the civil administration has been most successful in its dealings with the local tribesmen.

The programme of operations of the Survey Department for the seasons 1895-96 and 1896-97 has been drawn up by Colonel C. Strahan, Surveyor-General. From this it appears that Nos. 2 and 8 parties, having completed their work in Puri, Cuttack and Balasore districts, are to be transferred to the North-West Provinces, where they will complete the traverse survey already started in Meerut and Bahraich, and begin that in Bareilly, Azamgarh, Shahjahanpur and Kheri. In Upper Burma it has been found that the Settlement Department cannot keep pace with the Survey, and accordingly one party out of the three engaged will return to India. It will be posted to Bombay, there to undertake the topographical survey of Sindh and complete the extended survey of the Indus delta. Cadastral work in Assam will be finished this year ; and the party now engaged in it will most likely be employed in topographical surveys. These are certainly needed in Sylhet, as it is stated that the maps there are very old, and in many cases the changes have been so great that it is impossible to trace the rivers up which steamers now run. The Lushai Hills, too, have yet to be dealt with. In the Central Provinces No. 9 party will continue traverse work until its services are no longer required, and will then be moved to Madras for the survey of forest reserves. Two astronomical parties are engaged in completing the determination of the difference of longitude between Greenwhich and Karachi. The field work will come to an end next November or December, but the reduction of the observations will then have to be made, and this is described as a work of considerable magnitude. The trigonometrical party engaged in connecting Assam with Burma has nearly completed its task, and one-half of the establishment is to be transferred to Mekran, a new country which has hitherto been left untouched.

A fatal polo accident, we regret to say, is reported from Sialkote. Lieutenant Martin Jones, of the 11th Hussars, had a bad fall during a game on Wednesday, and died the following day of concussion of the brain. The unfortunate young officer had only three years' service.

Under the arrangement made for the separation of the Katur and Kushwakht countries in Chitral, the intention is believed to be to make over Mastuj fort to Yasini levies, whose loyalty was tested in Colonel Kelly's advance. Ghizar, at the eastern foot of the Shandur Pass, can also with advantage be similarly transferred to the Kushwakhti Chiefs, and thus the troops in the Gilgit Agency proper can be more concentrated. They will only need to furnish detachments for Goupis on the West, Hunza on the North, and Chilas on the South, say 600 men in all. This will leave about 2,000 rifles and a battery of mountain artillery for Gilgit itself, but 500 of these might be placed at Bunji as a support to Chilas. By this concentration a great saving will be effected in transport and supply. By the withdrawal of the 32nd Pioneers from Gilgit a further reduction in the total expenditure on the Agency will be effected. The home Government in their despatch sanctioning the garrisoning of Chitral were strong on this point of reducing the troops in Gilgit ; and it seems possible that in a year or two one regiment of Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry may be safely withdrawn.

The Surveyor-General notes that the Topographical Branch has been allowed to run down to a most serious extent, and that this is a matter which urgently requires attention. The Department is very weak in experienced topographical surveyors both European and Native, and it is urged that an opportunity should be given to replace the men who have died or retired without young hands having filled the vacancies. It has been found very difficult to train men in the frontier surveys on the North-West and North-East frontiers. The officers in charge of parties there all ask to be reinforced with trained hands, but there are none available. Colonel Strahan makes out a good case for this special Branch, and he quotes a note by his predecessor, Sir Henry Thuillier, showing the enormous areas which yet remain to be surveyed topographically. There are half a-million square miles of country, of which about one-third has never been properly surveyed at all, and the remainder only reconnoitred, or at least only roughly surveyed. In Madras there are still 18,000 square miles, and in Rajputana a similar area remaining unsurveyed ; in Hyderabad 80,000 and in Sind 28,000 of very inferior survey. It is plain, therefore, that apart from the frontiers of India there is much to be done in the interior of the country, and it is to be hoped the Government will recognise the necessity of raising the Branch to its old strength. It takes time to make a good topographical surveyor, and a reserve of men should always be in course of training.

The *Pioneer* writes :—The threatened disturbances at Bahrein on the Persian Gulf should serve to draw attention to the attitude of the Admiralty towards the Royal Indian Marine. There are now in the Gulf the Sphinx and Pigeon of the Royal Navy and the Lawrence, R.I.M. The two first named have little more than 200 men on board, all told, as they are small vessels. The Lawrence, which formerly had an equipment of eight guns, of which four were quick-firing, and four machine-guns, has now no armament at all. It was withdrawn three or four years ago under peremptory orders from the India Office, instigated, no doubt, by the Admiralty. The Act of 1884, 47 and 48, Victoria, distinctly sets forth that the Royal Indian Marine establishment is maintained, among other things, for "the guarding of convict settlements and the suppression of piracy." Now it is obvious that these two objects cannot be attained by vessels which are not permitted to carry arms, or guns except those used for saluting purposes. Yet the Admiralty are so jealous of their prerogative, that the R. I. M. vessels have to keep their armament in store at Bombay. If an outbreak occurred at the Andamans, or if a piratical vessel suddenly appeared in Indian waters, the Royal Indian Marine could not fire a shot. At Bahrein just now the Lawrence, which is at the disposal of the Resident in the Gulf, and is also used as a despatch-boat, must lie under the protection of the Sphinx and Pigeon. If she were to anchor any distance away, a few *dhows* could capture her with boarding parties, and burn her without any difficulty. One has only to turn to the Navy List to see how unjust is the treatment accorded to India as compared with Australia. On pages 373—379 will be found a list of vessels armed, officered and manned at the expense of the Colonial Governments. The officers bear commissions, and the ships can fly the pennant when employed. In the Royal Indian Marine the officers are simply given relative rank only, the ships have no armament on board, and the pennant is forbidden. It is the old story. The Home Government dare not object to colonial demands for fear of an outcry : but they still imagine they can treat the Indian administration very much as they please.

It is stated that Mr. K. S. Ranjitsinhji, the famous Cambridge and Sussex cricketer, who is a Liberal in politics, intends to seek election to the House of Commons.

Advices from Jeddah report that a band of pilgrims, among whom were five British subjects, natives of India, have been attacked by Bedouins on their return from Mecca, several of the pilgrims being wounded.

Lord Lamington intends to ask the Prime Minister for information respecting the Franco-Chinese Treaty, so far as relates to the frontiers of our Eastern Shan States.

The recounting of the votes given at the Southampton election resulted in the retention of their seats by the Unionist members, Mr. T. Chamberlayne and Sir J. B. Simeon, by slightly reduced majorities.

The annual meeting of the Rural Labourers' League was held at Westminster, on the August 27th, Lord Landsdowne presiding. He said that he and Mr. Jesse Collings attended the meeting as members of the Government, to indicate that the Government warmly approved the objects of the League. As a landowner, he found some inconvenience in dealing with 500 acres, divided into half-acre allotments rather than one or two farms ; and he suggested the appointment of an intermediary who would take the land from the owner and arrange for sub-letting it to the labourers in the neighbourhood.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

In the Football Tournament at Simla on Wednesday the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry played the Somersetshire Light Infantry. The Cornwalls kicked off, and after some little play the Somersets had a shot at the goal, but the ball went over. The Cornwalls rallied, but missed a chance of scoring. The Somersets had two corner kicks soon after this, but failed to score a goal, the keeper being up to his work. They kept the ball in the Cornwall's half, and a throw in gave another chance, but the ball again passed over the net. Some smart play followed near each goal, and by some good passing from their right wing the Cornwalls took the ball well up to their opponents' goal, but "hands" was given against them and sent them back. Private Hemms, the goal-keeper of the Cornwalls, saved twice in quick succession. His side got a corner kick but nothing resulted, and he had soon again to act on the defensive. When half-time was called no goal had been scored. On resuming play the Cornwalls had to kick off twice from goal, and then had a smart run and a shot at goal ; but the keeper saved. The Somersets replied with a similar run, but still nothing was scored. Play was then fairly even for a short time, until at 5 minutes to six off side was given in front of the Cornwalls' goal, and the Somersets' centre half-back scored a goal for his side. Play then became very fast, at 6-5 the Somersets made a determined attack ; it was checked by the goal-keeper, but he was knocked down in the scrimmage, and the ball was headed through. The score was thus 2 goals to the Somersets to nil. A good combined run by the Cornwalls' left wing resulted in two shots at goal, both well saved by Parfitt. The Somersets got a corner shot, but the ball went behind. The Cornwalls' defence was very stubborn, and though they failed to score they made a grand fight throughout. When time was called the Somersets were winners by 2 goals to love.

To[illegible] the Royal Welsh Fusiliers play the Highland Light Infantry, and this tie is looked forward to with the greatest interest.

There was a great gathering on Thursday afternoon to witness the tie between the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and the Highland Light Infantry, the present holders of the trophy. Unfortunately a smart thunderstorm broke over Annandale five minutes after play began, and the ground thereafter was very slippery. The H. L. I. won by 4 goals to one, playing throughout a good combined game, and in the opinion of many spectators being in even better form than last year.

The H. L. I. kicked off from the pavilion end at three minutes past five. Shortly afterwards the Fusiliers left back was temporarily disabled. Rain then stopped play, which was not resumed till 5-30. The H. L. I. ran the ball up towards the goal, but it was returned, and the Fusiliers had a shot at goal. The ball went behind. The Highlanders again attacked, and the ball was headed dangerously near the goal posts. It was so greasy that it was most difficult to manage, and this shortly afterwards cost the Fusiliers a goal, for at 5-36 the Highlanders centre half-back had a shot at goal and the ball glanced off the goal-keeper's hand through the posts. Some good play followed, the defence on either side being excellent. A foul near the half-line gave the Fusiliers a free kick right up into goal, but the Highlanders' goal-keeper saved splendidly. His side then got the ball away, and a high kick over the net gave them a corner, but with no result. After another attack by the Highlanders, with difficulty repelled by the goal-keeper, the Fusiliers had a good run from the middle of the ground, but off side was given against them, and this brought back the ball again towards their goal, and another corner kick for the Highlanders, again without result, was scored. The Fusiliers had then a smart combined run on the left wing, but this was well stopped by their opponents' right back. The Fusiliers, however, again got on the ball and had a shot which just missed. The Highlanders then had two good shots without effect, and play became very fast. Half-time was called without the score being altered.

After five minutes' interval play began again at 6-2, and the Fusiliers kept the ball at first near the goal of the Highlanders. The latter replied, and play for some time was even and unpleasantly rough, cries of "foul" being more than once heard. The Highlanders' centre forward had a good run, but his left wing was offside. Some clever passing landed the ball in front of the Fusiliers' goal, and it was driven through. Immediately upon this a very hard shot by the Fusiliers from their right wing gave them their first goal, but this was answered by the Highlanders in less than a minute, and the Fusiliers' goal-keeper failed to stop the ball. Thus in two minutes three goals were made and the score stood : H. L. I. 3 ; Royal Welsh Fusiliers 1. Play was even again, but the Highlanders resumed the offensive, and their centre half-back made a high long shot, which the Fusiliers' goal-keeper stopped. He was knocked down in the scrimmage which followed, and Chalmers, the centre forward scored a fourth goal for the Highlanders. This was at 6-23, with only ten minutes left. The Fusiliers made a fine effort to save defeat, but they could not score, and when time was called the Highlanders had won by four goals to one.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Aug. 30.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr C A Radice, B
Mr G Elliott, B
Mr I N O Thurston, B
Mr M Michell, B
Mr C J Cole, B
Mr H L Cleaver, B
Rev A H Hildesley, B
Mr H B Bryant, M
Mr G H Hunt, M
Col W A Salmon
Capt A M Lloyd
Capt C C Tennant
Lt E H E Green, RE
Lt K E Nangle
Lt C C Jackson

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr G R Dampier, B 2 mos
Mr C H Roberts, B to Dec 3
Surg-Capt L J Pisani, 2 mos
Rev C H Reynolds, 10 mos and 8 days
Capt H L Dodgson, 7 days
Capt H A Ravenshaw, 2 mos
Lieut A K Armstrong, 10 days
Lt-Col J Butler, 3 mos
Lieut A Mears, 3 mos
Lieut R J T Ridgway, 14 days
Lieut J R Darley, 3 mos
Lieut R J T Savi, 1 mo
Lieut A J W Browne, 1 mo
Surg-Capt J R Roberts, 2 mos
Condr W C Parfitt, 3 mos
Sub-Condr W J Bray, 3 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J A Grant, B
Mr W C Renouf, B
Mr C H Barrett, B
Mr C H Hobart-Hampden, B
Mr W J Shew, B
Mr H F F Maguire, B
Mr B Johnston, B
Mr B V Nicholl, B
Mr J B Short, B
Mr M J Scobie, B
Mr C J O'Donnell, B
Lt-Col E A Fraser
Lieut F P Young
Surg-Major W Coates
Mr I C Lyle, M
Mr F J Wilson, M
Mr C Tubbs, Bo
Mr E C Ozanne, Bo
Capt S M Congreve-Schneider
Col G F L Marshall, RE
Lt-Col H Boileau
Major G M Porter
Major A de V Alexander
Capt H Welman
Capt F R H Chapman
Lieut H G Stainforth
Lieut R E Picton-Jones, RE
Lieut C P Wynter
Lieut R P Jackson
Lieut J B Bedford
Lieut G Dick
Lieut C N Baker
Lieut E Delmege
Surg-Col F B Scott, CMG
Condr A H Williams
Sub-Condr W G Birks
Sub-Condr T Turner

News was received from Tiflis, on August 19, that six different companies of brigands were systematically harrying the districts of Natchitchevan, Scharussk, Alexandropol, and Novobajaset. Isolated villages had been sacked and burnt in the open day and the inhabitants barbarously misused. These descents are generally made whilst the men and youth of the villages are engaged in the harvest fields, and when an alarm reaches them it is usually too late ; they return only to find their homesteads pillaged or in flames, and many of their wives and daughters missing. Recently one of these bands waylaid and plundered the mail near Daschacha, stole the horses, and fatally wounded the rural Commissary of Police, who was acting as escort. The Governor of Erivan sent out a party of 200 Cossacks in pursuit of one of these brigand bands, with instructions to show the miscreants no quarter. Nearly the whole of these freebooters were Mahomedans, and were armed with the best magazine rifles. With a provincial army of 175,000 troops, besides local police and gendarmes, some systematic campaign could surely be devised for effectively relieving the Caucasus from this terror.

A case wherein four sailors of the steamer *Webster* were charged with throwing three boatmen into the Madras harbour, while being rowed to their vessel, and also with throwing a native lad from the deck of the *Webster* into the water, was the other day dismissed by Sultan Mohidin Sahib, Presidency Magistrate, on the ground of discrepancies in the evidence. The vakil for the prosecution in this case was engaged by a Hindu society of which one of the chief witnesses for the prosecution was a member.

Rowland's Odonto or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath ; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

ARMY REORGANISATION.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

On Monday, August 26, in the House of Lords, The Marquis of Lansdowne supplemented his recent statement in regard to the arrangements which Her Majesty's Government had it in contemplation to carry out in connection with the impending retirement of the Commander-in-Chief. He was, he said, not in a position to give a full and final account of the proposals of the Government, but only a statement sufficient to give a description of the general lines upon which it was their intention to proceed. He continued :—I may state at the outset, and I am glad to do so, that on the main principles there is no material difference of opinion between ourselves and our predecessors. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman stated in another place that it was his intention to proceed upon the main principles of the report of the Hartington Commission. It is our intention to do the same, to this extent, at all events, that we regard that report as a sufficient and authoritative exposition of the defects presented by the then existing system of military administration. What were those defects? They may be summed up under three heads. The Commission reported :—(1) That there was an excessive centralisation of responsibility in the Commander-in-Chief ; (2) that in the distribution of work amongst the heads of the great military departments no sufficient provision had been made for the consideration of the plans for the Military defence of the Empire as a whole, or for the examination of larger questions of military policy ; (3) that what the Commissioners spoke of as the consultative element was not sufficiently represented at the War Office. We believe this to be an accurate diagnosis. We accept it as the point of departure for our proposals, and we shall endeavour to apportion responsibility as it has not yet been apportioned amongst the heads of the great military departments to distribute the duties of the headquarters staff so that executive work will not absorb the whole time of every member of it, and to supply that consultative element upon the absence of which the Commissioners remarked. So far our course is plain, but when we proceed to give effect to these intentions the widest divergency of opinion becomes apparent. In these cases nothing is so easy as destructive criticism. It is only when you begin to rebuild the edifice which you have pulled down that your difficulties commence. I have been supplied with any number of schemes of War Department re-organisation, each of them I have, no doubt, perfect in the opinions of their authors, unquestionably many of them possessing very valuable features of their own. I should like to mention, in the first place, one point on which, agreeing with our predecessors, we propose to diverge in appearance, at all events, from the recommendations of the Commission. It will be remembered that one of the most noteworthy of its recommendations was that there should be created a central organising department under an officer to be styled the Chief of the Staff, whose duty it should be to advise the Secretary of State on all matters of general military policy connected with the defence of the Empire. He was to be entirely free from the executive work, and to be the confidential adviser of the Secretary of State. The Commission proposed the appointment of such a Chief of the Staff, and it proposed that in the new scheme a Commander-in-Chief in the present acceptation of the term should not have a place. There was, it is true, to be a general officer in command of the troops in Great Britain, just as there is now a general officer in command of the troops in Ireland ; but I need hardly say that such an officer would have little in common with the kind of Commander-in-Chief to which the public and the Army have hitherto been accustomed. I will not take up the time of the House by recapitulating the arguments against the arrangement recommended by the Hartington Commission, but it seems to us that a Chief of the Staff with attributes such as those which were suggested would, particularly if no Commander-in-Chief were to be appointed, inevitably become the real Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and that there would be no true responsibility on the part of the heads of the great military departments if their recommendations were liable to be set aside on the advice of such an officer. We felt, moreover, that a Chief of the Staff, if entirely dissociated from executive work, would be out of touch with the Army, and would, in all probability, not secure its confidence. In our scheme we have, as your lordships are aware, provided for a Commander-in-Chief, but we do not intend to provide for a Chief of the Staff of the kind proposed by the Commissioners. I will now state broadly the manner in which the duties of the principal military departments will be distributed. The Commander-in-Chief, who will hold his office under the usual rules affecting Staff appointments, will exercise general command over Her Majesty's forces at home and abroad, will issue Army orders, and will hold periodical inspections of the troops. He will be responsible for commissions, promotions, appointments, honours, and rewards, and for the departments of military information and mobilization, and for the general distribution of the Army. He will be the principal adviser of the Secretary of State, and will give him general as distinguished from departmental advice upon all important questions of military policy. The Adjutant-General will be charged with the discipline, education, and training of the Army, with returns and statistics, enlistments, and discharges. To the Quartermaster-General will be entrusted such matters as supplies and transport, the quarters of the Army, remounts, the movement of troops, the Pay Department, and the Army Service Corps. The Inspector-General of Fortifications will be responsible for fortifications, barracks, and War Office lands, and for kindred matters ; the Inspector-General of Ordnance for the supply and inspection of warlike stores and equipments, for armaments, patterns, and inventions. The precise distribution will, of course, be laid down by Order in Council, and the sketch which I have given does not profess to be exhaustive or complete. Each of these five officers will be immediately responsible to the Secretary of State for the efficient administration of the department entrusted to him ; each of them will have direct access to the Secretary of State and will advise him with regard to the matters with which his own department is concerned ; each of them will in particular submit proposals for the estimates of his own department. The Commander-in-Chief and the other heads of departments will act together as a board, to discuss such questions as may be from time to time referred to them by the Secretary of State. The Commander-in-Chief will preside over the board. We propose that the Accountant-General shall attend the board, not as a member of it, but rather with the object of supplying it with such information as it may require as to the financial aspect of cases under discussion. The board will be specially valuable in those numerous cases which concern more than one department of the War Office, and in which it is so desirable that each department should be fully informed of the proceedings and views of the others. I may add that it is intended that promotions and appointments above the rank of major shall always come before the board. We shall, perhaps, be asked how we have provided for the discharge of those duties which the Hartington Commission assigned to the Chief of the Staff. My answer is that those duties, or the most important of them, are of a kind the performance of which ought not to be dissociated from the Commander-in-Chief. They must be performed, if not by him, at all events, under his eye and direction. It is our belief that, with a proper distribution of work and responsibility among the heads of departments, and with proper arrangements for giving the Commander-in-Chief assistance in the discharge of his own particular duties, we shall be able so far to relieve him of ordinary executive work that he will be able to give a large part of his time and attention to those duties which were to be the special concern of the Chief of the Staff. It is intended that the Commander-in-Chief shall be assisted by two officers, one of whom will deal, under the Commander-in-Chief, with questions affecting the personnel of the Army, while the other will have charge of military intelligence and mobilization. I may, perhaps, add that I am informed that during the last few years a great deal of the work formerly carried on in the Horse Guards has been decentralized and entrusted to the General Officers Commanding of Districts. I feel no doubt as to the wisdom of this policy, and I trust we may be able to carry it still further. The more we do so, the greater will be the relief given to the Commander-in-Chief and his assistants. It remains for me to show what arrangements we have made for providing that consultative element upon the absence of which the Commission animadverted so strongly. That element will be provided partly by the board which I have already described, and partly by a consultative War Office Council, presided over by the Secretary of State, which will meet when required for the discussion of such subjects as he may refer to it. That council will consist of the Under-Secretaries of State, the Financial Secretary, the Commander-in-Chief, and the four heads of the great military Departments, and any other officers who may on special occasion be summoned to attend the meetings. The formation of a council of this kind was strongly recommended by the Hartington Commission, which advised that such a council would be of the utmost value for the purpose of securing unity of administration and the harmonious working of the several branches of the War Office in all cases in which they are collectively concerned. A council somewhat of this description has, in fact, been for many years past assembled from time to time, at the War Office whenever the Secretary of State had occasion to seek its advice. Its meetings have, however, been held at irregular intervals and have lately become infrequent, and it is our hope that we may be able to recur to them with greater regularity. Such discussions, of which a record would be kept, will afford a very valuable opportunity to the advisers of the Secretary of State for a free interchange of ideas. It will, of course, be understood that the Secretary of State alone is responsible to Parliament, and it is therefore with him that the final decision must rest. The description which I have given does not purport to be more than a brief and imperfect sketch of the main outlines of the new system as applied to the heads of the great military departments. The precise terms of the Order in Council which will be necessary in order to give effect to it, will require closer examination than we have yet been able to give them ; and I need scarcely add that upon points of this kind it will be natural that, before the terms of the Order in Council are finally decided, I should have an opportunity of conferring in regard to them with Lord Wolseley.

Their lordships adjourned till Aug 30.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS OFFICERS.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Aug. 23, in reply to Mr. Henniker-Heaton, Lord G. Hamilton said : I have no objection to lay upon the table of the House the papers regarding the supersession of Staff Corps officers by those of the Line. As regards the second part of my hon. friend's question, I may explain that although officers who join the Staff Corps from British regiments are allowed to reckon two years' service out of India for Indian pension, such service, being out of India, is governed by the rules of the War Office. The service of the officers to whom my hon. friend refers was service on a temporary commission, which under War Office rules, does not reckon for pension. I see no reason for altering the rules on this subject.

CRIMEAN AND INDIAN MUTINY VETERANS.

Sir J. Leng asked the Secretary to the Treasury whether a Treasury minute had been issued recently modifying the conditions under which compassionate allowances were given to soldiers who served in the Crimean and Indian Mutiny campaigns.—Mr. Hanbury said no Treasury minute had been issued upon this subject. It had recently been arranged, however, between the Treasury and the War Office that all qualified candidates who were 65 years of age or who, being under that age, were certified by an Army medical officer on the active list totally incapacitated by permanent bodily infirmity from earning a livelihood, should at once be granted special campaign pensions.

THE INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

Lord G. Hamilton, asked by Mr. Schwann whether, in view of the continued opposition of Lancashire to the Indian import duties, they would be abolished, said he would try to answer if the subject were brought forward on the Indian Budget.

INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.—INDIAN BUDGET.

On Monday, Aug. 26, In reply to Mr. Stanhope, Lord G. Hamilton said : I have received a memorial from the representatives of the various cotton industries of Lancashire stating fully and clearly their objections to the present excise duty levied on cotton yarns in India, and pointing out that in their opinion such a duty does not remove or counterbalance the protective character of the Customs duty to which all imported cotton goods are subject. This memorial will be sent to India, and the Indian Government requested to state their side of the case. I may add that I adhere to the speech I made on the 21st of February last, and have nothing to retract in connection with it.—Mr. Stanhope : May I ask the noble lord whether, as he adheres to his speech of Feb. 21, the Government of which he is so important a member will take steps to repeal these duties ?—Lord G. Hamilton : I think my hon. friend had better read my speech first. What I then stated was that the objection to the impositon of the duties was much more serious than the majority of the House believed ; and I further stated that there was great difficulty in framing a satisfactory Excise duty to counterbalance a Customs duty. To both those opinions I adhere—Mr. Stanhope asked whether the noble lord would be able to give any more definite answer to the inquiry than he now afforded to the House on the occasion of the debate to be raised on this subject on the Indian Budget.—Lord G. Hamilton: My hon. friend will see that this is a matter of some difficulty and of great delicacy, and I certainly ought not to be expected to give any opinion on the question until the Indian Government have had an opportunity of fully stating their views on the subject.—Mr. Flynn asked whether it was not the fact that a large number of Lancashire members were returned at the last election pledged to the repeal of these duties.—The Speaker : Order, order.—Mr. T. G. Bowles asked whether the opinion of the Indian Government had not been previously stated on this question, and whether the opinion now asked for was to be based upon any new facts.—Lord G. Hamilton : The whole statement is new, because the Excise duty only recently came into operation, and until some time has elapsed it will be impossible to say exactly what the effect of that duty will be.—Sir W. Wedderburn: Is the noble lord now able to tell us more precisely the date on which the Indian Budget will be taken ?—Lord G. Hamilton : I am afraid that that does not depend upon me, but upon the hon. gentleman and his friends. The Indian Budget will be taken when we get through Supply.

PRISON-MADE INDIAN CARPETS.

On Tuesday, Aug. 27, Mr. Lough asked the Secretary of State for India whether a remonstrance had been addressed by the Government to foregin Powers against the practice of sending brushes and other articles made in prisons to this country ; whether there was a considerable manufacture of carpets in prisons in India, and wether this manufacture was fostered and encouraged by the Government, and what the annual value of the carpets so made was ; whether these carpets were freely exported to European countries ; and wether it was the intention of the Government to suppress this competition with free labour in this important trade.—Lord G. Hamilton : The first part of the question should be addressed either to the Foreign Office or the Board of Trade. The manufacture of carpets in prisons in India has for some years past been sanctioned by the Government of India, but there are no statistics to show to what extent the manufacture is now carried on, what the value of the carpets so made is, or the number exported to European countries. An inquiry can be made of the Government of India on these points if the hon. gentleman wishes it. In 1885 the Secretary of State sent instructions to the Government of India that gaol manufactures should, as far as possible, be confined to articles adapted for use by other public departments ; but he added, 'It is not, of course, intended to preclude gaols from special industries, such as carpet-making, which have been found suitable as a means of employing convict labour, but for which there is practically no market in the department of Government.'—Mr. Lough asked whether the noble lord would kindly mention one or two of the other articles still made in Indian gaols and exported to foreign countries, and would furnish a return on the subject.—Lord G. Hamilton said that if the hon. gentleman would specify the articles with respect to which he desired information he would make inquiries and see whether he could furnish the return asked for. (Hear, hear.)

THE INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

Mr. Buchanan asked the Secretary of State for India whether, in view of the decided expression of opinion of the House of Commons, on Feb. 21, on the subject of the Indian cotton duties, he would promise that the duties should not be repealed until the House has again had an opportunity of expressing its opinion on the subject ?—Lord G Hamilton : The hon. gentleman may rest assured that nothing in connection with this duties will be done hastily or surreptitiously. The vote given on Feb. 21 last may fairly be interpreted as giving a sanction to the imposition of these duties ; but that approval was obtained on a distinct undertaking from the then Secretary of State for India that the duties should in no sense whatever be of a protective character. Since that debate the duties in Burma on yarns of 20 and under have been reduced by the executive action of the Government of India from 5 per cent. to ½ per cent., as they were found to be protective in their operation.—Mr. Tomlinson asked whether it was not a fact that the expression of the House of Commons would not, in practice, preclude the Indian Government from making the change if they found that the Exchequer required it ?—Lord G. Hamilton : The Indian Government unquestionably have power to deal with it.

The execution of Private Thomas Stewart, Highland Light Infantry, took place on Thursday morning, at 6 o'clock. Mr. Simpson, Magistrate, Surgeon-Major Lukis, Superintendent of the Jail, Mr. Hamilton, Superintendent of Police, and a throng of spectators were present. The Rev. J. A. Elliott, who visited him daily, accompanied the convict to the scaffold. The prisoner bore himself with great fortitude, singing as he went "Just as I am without one plea." Death was instantaneous. He was buried in a quiet corner of the cemetery, his funeral being followed by several comrades. Stewart maintained to the last that he had no intention to commit murder, and no distinct recollection of what took place. That he admitted the justice of the sentence appears from the following letter : "Corporal MacMath, I have asked Mr. Elliot to write you these few lines to tell you how very sorry I am for hurting you. You never did me any wrong. I fired my rifle off without meaning to kill or hurt any one, and I did it when in drink. I know no one will believe this, but it is the truth. I know I deserve to die for what I have done. I deserve no pity from any one, and don't look for it. I look only to God, against whom I have most sinned. I feel he has forgiven me. I am ready to die, but I want to see you very much before I am executed, to tell you how sorry I am for hurting you, and to get your forgiveness."

From the 31st ultimo to the 6th instant, 16 East Indians, 24 Native Christians, 414 Hindus, and 48 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 502 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 428. The deaths are thus classified :—6 from cholera, 6 from measles, 205 from fevers, 70 from dysentery, 27 from diarrhœa, and 188 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 57·6 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 49·2 per 1,000 per annum.

THE MASSACRES IN CHINA.

Firmness displayed by the British and United States Governments has, it appears, brought the Chinese to terms in reference to the recent massacres. Consuls are now permitted to be present at the trial of prisoners, and several natives have already been convicted of murder. The *Times* Shanghai correspondent says it is reported, that the former Viceroy of Szuchuan, Liu Ping Chang, who originated the recent riots in that province, has been appointed by an Imperial decree joint Imperial Commissioner to investigate the outrages on missionaries. It is reported that the claims of France against the Chinese Government for the destruction of the former's missions in Szuchuan have been satisfactorily settled.

A Mohammedan rebellion has arisen in the province of Kan-su.

The telegraphic service to China has been interrupted through floods, and messages from Pekin and Tientsin have this week had to be conveyed by steamers and boats via Taku to Chefoo, whence they are sent by wire to Shanghai and thence to London.

THE VIEWS OF A GERMAN TRAVELLER.

The news that France will join England and the United States in the steps they may take to stop the massacre of foreigners in China has induced some German papers to express the hope that Germany will do likewise.

Baron Hesse-Wartegg, one of the most eminent German travellers in Eastern Asia, has (says the *Standard's* Berlin correspondent) published a long article on the persecution of the Christians in China. He concludes :—

The Yang-tse-Kiang, which is China's main thoroughfare, is navigable for warships to a point above Chun King—that is, almost to the frontier of Tibet—and English, French, and German warships sometimes steam as far as Hankau. If the protests of the Powers prove of no avail for the protection of the missionaries, the Powers may well turn a deaf ear to any protests the Chinese may raise against an advance of the warships to Ichang and Chun King. And, as Egyptian, Tunisian, and Moroccan ports have been bombarded, there is no reason why Chinese ones should not. The Chinese must be taught respect for Europeans, and learn by painful experince that they and their property are protected by cannons. All over China, nay, all over Eastern Asia, joint action by the Powers and river police on the Yangtse are demanded. Had a gunboat been lying at anchor at Chun King, the Chinese would hardly have taken it into their heads to attack the mission at Chengtow. Had only a hundred Europeon Marines marched inland from Fu-chau, the burning and murdering at the Fuhkeo Missions would have stopped forthwith. The Chinese paper soldiers in the provinces, armed as they are with bows and arrows and flint muskets, would certainly not have attempted serious resistance. In meetings and in newspapers in Eastern Asia, vigorous action in Pekin with a view to the construction of railways at last is also generally called for—a measure which would, above all, be of the utmost advantage to the Central Government there itself. Only with the aid of railways can the country be governed revolts be quickly nipped in the bud, and the central power of the Emperor strengthened. This experience has been made in many other countries, and Mexico is the last instance. Before the era of railways, not a year passed without a "pronunciamiento" or a revolution. Since the construction of the railway system the arm of the Central Government reaches to the most distant corner of the Mexico. The same will be the case in China, for then, and not till then, it will become possible to control the mandarins, and to maintain order in the land. Last, not least, the railways would open up China's enormous treasures, and afford portection and assistance to European trade. The vigorous co-operation of the Powers in Pekin and warships on the rivers and in Tientsin would certainly break the resistance of the stiff-necked mandarins. Such action, indeed, is very expensive, but the expenses dwindle into nothingness when compared with the enormous advantage which would accrue to Erope from the opening up of the Chinese Empire. In 1853 a few American warships, with two or three hundred men, under the brave and able Commodore Perry, sufficed to compel the Japanese to open up their country. . . . By Christan love alone no Oriental realm has ever been opened to Europeans. Always and everywhere force has had to play a part. The old and frozen-up realms which bid defiance to foreigners are like oysters ; they must be opened by force.

"INDIA" AT EARL'S COURT.

At the new Empress Theatre at the Empire of India Exhibition Mr. Imre Kiralfy produced, on Aug. 24, a grand spectacular play entitled "India : from Elizabeth to Victoria." The play, in which over 2000 performers take part, is divided into two acts and no less than nine scenes, which carry the spectator from the fall of Somnath in the eleventh century to the proclamation of her Majesty as Empress of India in 1877, imagination being drawn upon to the fullest extent for what is termed "A Grand Apotheosis," which deals with the glorification of the Empress Queen, and introduces such makers of British India as Clive, Warren Hastings, and Cornwallis. The scenes are of quite unwonted brilliancy even for Mr. Imre Kiralfy, and the music (by Signor Angelo Venanzi) is excellent. The hundreds of girls in costly apparel in every shade of colour blending in perfect harmony, and the dazzling uniforms and burnished armour of the warriors, the princes on camels and elephants richly decorated with embroidered trappings, and the tramp of horses and of armed men, all went to make up a moving picture for the first scene, wherein Mahmoud, the Sultan of Ghazni, rescues a young Hindu widow from the sacred pyre of the Brahmins. Allahabad in the days of the great Mogul next furnished opportunity for another display of scenic art, and as Akbar and his court journeyed by barges up the Jumna, a beautiful and prolonged panorama of the banks of the river rivetted attention, while sweet singing accompanied, by a hidden orchestra proceeded from the Royal boat. Patriotic feelings were roused by the stirring representation of the embarkation of soldiers at Portsmouth on one of the old paddle-wheel troopships in 1858, with crowds of friends, in their now old-fashion dresses, bidding farewell and singing some of the best of the songs of other days. The spectacle is an impressive one.

The Empress Theatre is a building of vast dimensions. The span of its iron roof measures 220ft., the height of the roof from the ground is 117ft., the stage is 315ft. long and 100ft. in depth, and there is ample accommodation in the auditorium for 5000 persons, every one of whom can enjoy a full view of all that passes upon the stage. The playing of the national anthem by the bands of the Grenadier Guards, the Coldstream Guards, and the Exhibition Band, aided by Venanzi's orchestra, placed in different parts of the huge building, produced an impression which will long linger in the memory of all who heard it. Mr. Henry Neville, the well-known actor, who delivered a fitting inaugural address (written by Mr. W. E. Chapman), of which every word could be distinctly heard, at once demonstrated the excellence of the structure and when, after the curtain had been rung up, a large chorus sang the Ode which Sir Edwin Arnold had penned for the occasion, it was still further evident that the place is particularly good for sound. Two verses of the inaugural Ode aptly sum up the spectacle :—

> Viewed, as in some magic glass,
> Watch my moving pageants pass !
> Pictures from the old years, when
> All the gods lived nearer men ;
> Years when, of your nations, none
> Knew my children of the Sun ;
> When your great Eliza made
> Unto Akbar embassade.
> Here before your eyes, shall be
> Earliest deeds of Empery :
> Mahmoud's fight and Somnath's fall ;
> And the Mogul in his hall ;
> And Jehangir's gorgeous day :
> With stress of fierce Mahratta fray ;
> Till Victoria's influence comes,
> Silencing the battle drums.

In "Nero" and "Venice" Mr. Imre Kiralfy made us familiar with his powers as a designer of gorgeous pageants and magnificent scenes depicted with the closest possible regard to historical accuracy. In "India" he seems to have been inspired by the splendid opportunities for pictorial displays and rich colour combinations, to which the subject naturally lends itself, and by choosing some of the famous incidents in the history of our great eastern possession, and linking them together in a spectacular play, he has devised an entertainment which, while appealing specially to the eye, is not without interest of a more lasting character. The only complaint heard on Saturday was on account of the prodigality of the artist, whose creation occupied over four hours in presentation, but long waits and tedious intervals are the inevitable accompaniments of a first performance "India" should already be an assured success.

The following are among recently proved wills :—Mr. William Berry, of Manchester and Chester, £259,557 Mr. John Henry Blagrave, £24,054 ; Mrs. Henrietta Blake, £5,163 ; Mr. T. G. Clarke, of Westbourne-terrace and Oakfield, I.W., £104,220 ; Colonel Lewis Conway Gordon, R.E., C.I.E., £3,456 ; Mr. Edward Montagu Ross Green Emmott-Rawdon, £3,319 ; the Rev. Henry Robinson Heywood, £163,365 ; Mrs. Elizabeth Horton, £21,539 ; the Very Rev. Robert Payne-Smith, D.D., £16,391 ; Mr. Edward Pennefather, Q.C., £52,522 ; Frances, Viscomtesse de Payronnet, £5,893 ; Mr. William Fathergill Robinson, Q.C., £68,454 ; the Right Rev. Dr. Andrew Burn Suter, £2,849 ; Mrs. Mary Wilson, £29,327 ; Mr. George Wo[illegible], of Sheffield, £131,493.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE IN THE FAR EAST.

A St. Petersburg telegram announces that the Russian Government have ordered the creation of an East Siberian Battalion of Sappers. This is regarded as the first step in a series of analogous measures. The Amur Steamship and Trading Company will place next year on the Lungari River a steamer with several small boats, which will convey merchandise for sale to Chinese territory as far as Petuna. The company, it it stated, intends to establish agencies and stores in Chinese towns on the Lungari River. A telegram from Vladivostock, published by the *Novoye Vremya*, says the expedition despatched up the Lungari River by Vladivostock merchants is returning to Khaborovka. It received every assistance from the Chinese authorities and sold a large quantity of merchandise at good prices. Another expedition is being organised, and the local authorities are making every effort to promote and develop Russian trade with the interior of Manchuria. The *Novosti* announces that the Ministries of Communications and Finance have sanctioned several contracts with foreign steamship companies for the purpose of maintaining steamship services between a number of British and German ports and Russian Baltic ports. The object of these arrangements is to enable Moscow, Kieff, and Charkoff to participate in the northern oversea trade.

THE MEKONG BUFFER STATE.

The *Daily News'* Paris correspondent telegraphed on Aug. 23 :—

M. Gerard, who represents France at Pekin, has been raised by M. Hanotaux to the rank of first-class Minister Plenipotentiary, because of his brilliant success in obtaining from China the full and exclusive possession of the Valley of Nam Hou. This valley, the French hold, secures to them the shortest and best route to the rich south-west of China, and gives them a preponderant situation there. France holds the Upper and the Lower Mekong, and she can defy the world there, much more the single officer of Mr. Curzon. The *Eclair* speaks of the treaty, of the contents of which Mr. Curzon professed to be ignorant, as being ratified, and in the hands of the British Government. The *Eclair* does not see the use of a buffer State now that France has the whole of the Nam Hou Valley. It feels sure that Mr. Curzon shares this opinion.

The *Journal des Debats* published, on Aug. 27, a long article, in which it quoted documents to show that the occupation of Mongsin by the British is manifestly contrary to the engagements signed in Paris, on Nov. 25, 1893, which declared that, owing to insufficient data as to the regions of the Upper Mekong, England recognised with the French the necessity of sending out a mixed Commission to examine "the course of that river from its entry into Kiang Kheng to its entry into Luang Prabang, the boundaries of the province of Kiang Kheng, and those of that portion of Nan which lies to the north of the river." It was plain from this (says the *Debats*) that, during the inquiry, the two Powers mutually agreed to respect the status quo both in Kiang Kheng and in Nan. Moreover, in order to make this point clear, Lord Dufferin wrote on Dec. 1, 1893, to M. Develle that England had signed no treaty about the Principality of Kiang-hung bordering on the Chinese Empire, and had no intention of seeking in that province any special advantages, whereupon on the same day M. Develle, taking note of these declarations, used similar language in regard to Kiang-hung. Such was the state of things at the close of 1893. Yet in March, 1894, while M. Pavie and Mr. Scott were engaged on their mission, England "disposed of the State of Kiang-hung and of a neighbouring Principality, Muang Lem," ceding them to China, yet specifying that China could not cede them, in whole or in part, to a third party without England's consent. But worse than this, shortly afterwards an English force occupied Mongsin, on the left bank of the Mekong, in that Principality of Kiang Kheng which had been looked upon as eventually to form part of the buffer State. France has only to point to the engagements of 1893. Mr. Curzon did not tell the House of Commons last Wednesday upon what rights he took his stand. The *Debats* concludes as follows :—"The situation is completely changed now that England claims not only to have exclusive access on the Upper Mekong, but also to occupy both its banks and to make us alone pay the costs of a buffer State in order to throw us far back towards Tongking and outside the trade routes leading to China by the valley of the great Indo-Chinese river. It is impossible to imagine a more absolute disregard of the rights and interests of another party."

MADAGASCAR : CAPTURE OF ANDRIBA.

By the capture of Andriba, news of which reached Paris on Aug. 26, the French have accomplished the first half of the difficult march from Mojanga to Antananarivo. Considerable preparations appear to have been made to defend the positions, but the fire of the French artillery speedily "demoralised" the Hova levies, and they abandoned six fortified posts and encampments without attempting to measure themselves against the infantry of the expeditionary column. On the French side one native auxiliary was killed, one artilleryman was wounded and a couple of others sustained contusions, probably in working their own guns. The French took seven guns. Gen. Duchesne reports that he is master of Andriba, and is pushing on the completion of the roads to accelerate the collection of the necessary provisions and to prepare a flying column.

A telegram has been received from Mojanga announcing the death, on Aug. 18, of Lieut-Col. Barre, of the Algerian Regiment.

The officer of a transport bringing to France invalided soldiers from Madagascar has stated to a Press man at Toulon that the number of deaths among the French troops will never be known. At the sanatoriums and in the hospitals on the island are about five thousand sick men. The 200th Regiment, which was formed, in default of volunteers, by balloting among the troops of the line in France, has been nearly wiped out. The men at Mojanga exclaimed with surprise when they saw one soldier pass with the number 200 on his cap.

Commander Perry, of the Castine, has reported to the United States Government an incident at Tamatave. The American officers on landing were insulted by the French, and serious trouble was with difficulty averted. Commander Perry demanded apologies, which were given by the French on the following day.

ANARCHIST OUTRAGE IN PARIS.

A diabolical outrage was perpetrated in Paris on Saturday (Aug. 24) at the offices of Messrs. de Rothschild in the Rue Laffite. A letter had been received by post on the previous night, addressed to Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, 2, Rue St. Florien. A valet, in the baron's absence at Trouville, took it to the Rue Laffite, and left it there for M. Jodkowitz, Baron de Rothschild's confidential clerk. The latter came to the office at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and began to open the letters in the presence of M. Melandre and another clerk. This particular missive attracted his attention at the outset, on account of its bulk and the number of black seals with which it was covered. He put it on one side, thinking it contained some lengthy legal documents. When at length he inserted the point of a penknife in the envelope an explosion occurred. M. Jodkowitz was thrown to the ground. His right eye was lacerated, and the tips of the fingers of his right hand were blown off. No damage was done to the fittings of the room in which the explosion took place. M. Jodkowitz, though seriously injured, is progressing satisfactorily. No clue has yet been obtained to the perpetrator of the outrage. Several Anarchists have been arrested, but without any serious grounds. The police have ascertained that the explosive material had been enclosed in a large envelope of strong white paper, bearing three 15 centimes postage stamps. The contrivance, it seems, consisted of two pieces of cardboard, between which some fulminate of mercury had been placed. When the knife was inserted it caught a string concealed within the envelope. This cord exploded a detonating cap, which in turn exploded the fulminate of mercury, about fifty grammes of which are estimated to have been placed in the package.

It is officially notified that the Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in succession to Sir Charles Elliott, whose tenure of office expires in December next.

At Shwebo an address was presented to Sir F. Fryer, asking him to aid a scheme for the irrigation of the district. Sir F. Fryer said the scheme for the proposed Shwebo canal was nearly completed. The total area of land commanded by the proposed canal and branches was 258,658 acres. The original estimate amounted to seventy lakhs, which was now being recast, and the cost will not exceed fifty lakhs. The canal promises to prove fairly remunerative. Sir F. Fryer said his only misgiving was whether there would be sufficient cultivators to till the area commanded by the canal. At Bhamo a number of Kachin sawbwas presented an address. In reply to a petition from Burmese and Chinese Sir F. Fryer said the railway would shortly be opened to Mogoung and then pushed on to Myitkyina. The Ruby Mines at Ninyaseik would be opened, on conditions to be determined. A road will be made from Bhamo to Namkhan, and the River Taping will be bridged at Muthit.

GRIEVANCES OF INDIAN TRADERS IN AFRICA.

DEPUTATION TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

A deputation of Parsi gentlemen and others waited upon Mr. Joseph Chamberlain at the Colonial Office, yesterday, to draw his attention to certain grievances of British Indian subjects residing in Africa. The deputation was headed by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, ex-M.P. for Central Finsbury, and included Mr. M. M. Bhownaggree, M.P., the Hon. W. C. Bonnerjee, Mr. H. N. Haridas, Mr. P. C. Roy, Dr. T. M. Nair, Mahomed Abdul Ghain, and Mr. J. Meerza. According to a statement placed before Mr. Chamberlain, there are over 100,000 British Indian subjects in South Africa.

Mr. Naoroji said the memorialists claimed that they were entitled to the same measure of protection as was afforded to her Majesty's other subjects. The Indian traders had become strong competitors with European settlers, and that had aroused the jealousy of the other Colonies, who appeared to be treating the Indians in a spirit of persecution and vexatious tyranny. An attempt was also being made to impose restrictions upon British Indians by the several Governments of Cape Colony, Natal, the South African Republic, and the Orange Free State. These restrictions included and were directed against the acquisition of real property, the possession of the franchise, freedom of locomotion, the granting of trade licences, and freedom of choice as regarded places of residence and places of business. Insanitary habits had been urged as a reason for restrictions, but the direct testimony of doctors and residents in South Africa proved that their habits were equal to those of the best Europeans. They complained especially of the state of affairs in the Transvaal. Mr. Chamberlain : What practical measures do you suggest ?—Mr. Naroji said the Convention of 1881 put the Indian subjects on the same footing as all the the rest of the Queen's subjects, and they claimed that the amendments, introduced in 1885 should be set aside.—Mr. Chamberlain : But that is a treaty which has been assented to by two parties—the Republic of the Transvaal and the British Government. Having agreed to that we cannot alter it by our own efforts, unless the Republic of the Transvaal would consent to an alteration.—Mr. Naoroji : We ask you to do your best, so that these new disabilities on British subjects should be removed.—Mr. Chamberlain : We can make friendly appeals to the Government to vary the treaty, but if they refuse we cannot undertake that they shall be forced to do it ; that would be an act of war. You say the British Government ought to give you this protection, and I ask you to point out how it should be done with a friendly Power.—Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee said the amendments were urged at the time to be absolutely necessary to the safety of the whole country, but the circumstances which the Transvaal Government represented to the British Government did not really exist—the insanitary condition of the Indians.—Mr. Chamberlain : your contention is that the assent of the British Government was obtained under false pretences.—Mr. Bonnerjee would not go so far as that, for no doubt the President of the Republic believed the representations made, but if Sir Hercules Robinson had taken the trouble to inquire for himself he would not have assented to the amendments.—Mr. Chamberlain said that even assuming that to be true (and if so there would be great reason to regret it), it would not give grounds, for insisting that the Act should be repealed. Lord Ripon, his predecessor, had found it impossible to go beyond the arbitration in respect to the Indian traders.—Mr. Bonnerjee urged that the Colonial Office should take every means to prevent the Indians being reduced to the class of Kaffirs.

Mr. M. M. Bhownaggree, M.P., having spoken, Mr. Chamberlain, in reply, said the whole matter was of great importance, and had already engaged his careful attention. All desired that every British subject should be treated alike, and have equal rights and privileges. When, however, one speaker said he did not wish his fellow-countrymen to be treated like Kaffirs, he should remember that the latter had equal claims as British subjects, and were entitled to the same rights. He did not regard the grievances as fanciful ; he thought they were real, and of not the less importance because they were sentimental and moral rather than material. But he protested against any kind of exaggeration. When Mr. Naoroji compared the grievances under which our Asiatic fellow-subjects are suffering in South Africa with the ourages upon British subjects in China, or upon Armenians in one of the provinces of Turkey, that surely is to mix up two totally different things. They were claiming rights partly social and partly political, and the difficulty was to find a practical way of dealing with the question. His predecessor was unable to find any solution of the matter. They were dealing first with a foreign and friendly Government, and next with self-governing Colonies. Over neither had her Majesty's Government sufficient influence to deal on their own motion with questions of this kind. The only complaint as to the Transvaal was that Indians were compelled to take up separate residences. This was calculated to cause pain to the Indians, and he would be happy to make any representation, in the hope that the Transvaal Government might find it unnecessary to continue the regulation. In the self-governing Colonies there was the matter of the franchise, and he understood that in no case had the privilege been refused to Asiatics as such. The condition was that persons should be able to sign their names in English, and this was said to operate particularly against Asiatics, but it was a more difficult thing to appeal against than if any of her Majesty's subjects were excluded by name. True, the proposed law in Natal would exclude Asiatics. That was, undoubtedly, a provision which required most serious consideration, and it was now engaging his attenion, He trusted to be able later to make a satisfactory statement on the subject. That was the extent to which he could go at present, but he promised that the claims of the deputation would receive his most sympathetic consideration. Mr. Bonnerjee explained that the Kaffirs he had referred to were subjects of the Transvaal Republic and not those who were British subjects.

BULGARIA.

It is reported that on Prince Ferdinand's return to Sofia Mr. Eliot, the British Agent, applied to be received in audience, but his Highness answered that he was obliged to defer the meeting. The Belgrade correspondent of a Frankfort paper has seen a report on the political situation in Bulgaria, drawn up by a Consul-General in Sofia, which says that an important change has taken place in the views of Prince Ferdinand ; that the desire for a reconciliation with Russia at any price has ceased ; and that the appointment of a Russophil Ministry is not considered probable.

In a recent interview with an Austrian journalist at Sofia, Prince Ferdinand seems to have expressed very great satisfaction at the present efficient condition of the Bulgarian army. It had been alleged that he took no interest in military questions, but he had more than doubled the number of the troops, had improved their organisation, and increased their discipline. As to relations between Bulgaria and Russia, he hoped that future events would develop in a favourable manner. There was undoubtedly danger in the Macedonian situation. His Government had done their best to suppress the rising, but reforms in Macedonia were essential, and must be introduced if it were wished to avoid a revival of the insurrection next spring.

The editor of the *Svoboda* has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for having charged Prince Ferdinand with being morally responsible for the death of M. Stambuloff. The Commissary of Police suspected of knowing the assassins of M. Stambuloff is in the hands of the judicial authorities, and the Bulgarian Government have undertaken to surrender the implicated police inspector as soon as the magistrate makes a demand to that effect. A threat has been made to Madame Stambuloff by the Mayor of Sofia that, unless she sent him within five days a plan of a certain property of which her husband had claimed to be the owner, he would have her house searched by the police. M. Stoiloff, the Premier, has stated that such a threat is not sanctioned by any law now in force, and that no such step will be taken ; and that any attempt to persecute Madame Stambuloff would be prevented.

A decree has been issued releasing from military service the infantry soldiers who entered the army in 1893 and those of the cavalry, artillery, and engineers whose service dates from 1892. This will diminish the active army by one-half in the infantry and by one-third in the other branches. The measure, says the *Times'* Sofia correspondent, may be regarded with satisfaction both from the political and the economic standpoint.

The anniversary of the defeat of the Turks in the Shipka Pass, Aug., 1877, was celebrated in Sofia, on Aug. 23, with much ceremony.

At a meeting held at Pittsburg, on August 16th, under the presidency of Mr. McKenna, the mayor, and attended by about five thousand representatives of the United Irish societies of Western Pennsylvania, a resolution was passed in favour of the employment of physical force in promoting the cause of Ireland and advocating the formation of a secret service corps of organised revolutionists. The resolution also condemned the convention to be held at Chicago on the 24th of September on the ground that it was only intended to advance the political interest of its originators, and concluded by declaring that, in view of the prospects of a European war, Irishmen should organise and arm in order that when the emergency arose they might be able to strike their hereditary enemy.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—Get rid of Nervousness and Nervous Fears at the time of examination by judiciously using Squibb's Brace-up Cordial. It banishes Nervous Fears and strengthens Memory. Rs. 2-4, of MADON, SONS & Co.

THE STOWE MANUSCRIPTS.

The series of printed catalogues of special collections in the British Museum Library has received no more important addition than the catalogue of the "Stowe Manuscripts," of which a first volume prepared by the leading officials of the Department and furnished with a preface from the pen of Mr. Edward J. L. Scott, keeper of the manuscripts, is just published. It forms a substantial tome of upwards of eight hundred pages and would have been even more extensive if the compiler had not adopted a more concise method of sampling and describing the contents of the vast mass of documents than that which finds favour with the learned editor of the great series of Calendars of State papers issued under the authority of the Master of the Rolls. Like the Harleian, the Cottonian, and many other collections in the Museum, the Stowe manuscripts owe their origin to the zeal and industry of an individual antiquary. Thomas Astle, Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London, who died very early in the present century, devoted great part of his life and fortune to the gathering together of manuscript curiosities, and, being under obligation to the Marquis of Buckingham, he directed by his will that the collection should be offered to that nobleman for a nominal sum—the next option of purchase being given to the British Museum, of which the Marquis was a trustee. The Marquis accepted the offer, and the manuscript treasures were removed in 1804 from the Tower to Stowe, whence the name by which they have since become known. The Marquis's decision was, as Mr. Scott observes, unfortunate for the Museum, but it was not without compensating advantages, for the collection was not only carefully preserved, but enriched from time to time by important acquisitions. All of these, together with the original or Astleian portion, have, under the circumstances described in the preface, since been acquired by the nation and placed at the disposal of the public, the bulk of them in the Museum, some others consisting of manuscripts in the Irish language, or relating to the history of Ireland, being appropriately transferred to the library of the Royal Irish Academy in Dublin. The Astle collection relate mainly to the history and antiquities of this country. Among an infinite number of other matters of interest they include a valuable series of Anglo-Saxon characters, Sir Henry Spelman's eleventh century Latin Psalter with an Anglo-Saxon gloss, an eleventh century Register of Hyde Abbey, a number of English chronicles and monastic chartularies, a volume of homilies on English of the thirteenth century, a fourteenth century manuscript of Live of Saints in English verse, a wardrobe book of Edward II., and inventories of plate, jewels and trinkets of Queen Elizabeth : With these is the important collection of Hanover papers together with orther series of State papers and political and private correspondence, and the historical, antiquarian, and miscellaneous collections of Sir Roger Twysden, John Anstis and Philip Morant. No doubt the manuscript treasures of the British Museum have been explored by many industrious gleaners; but it is not within the power of any inquirer to exhaust them, and it is pretty safe to say that they must still contain much which has wholly or in part escaped attention. What is needed, in fact, is the handy key which compilations of this kind afford.

Dipping casually into the vast mass of details we come upon a curious evidence of the watch-fulness of the central authority in the days of the Tudors in the shape of a letter from King Henry VIII., dated Chobham, 17th July (supposed year circa 1537), and addressed to Sir Thomas Arundell, Justice of the Peace for Cornwall, whom, together with other justices, his Majesty censures for remissness, while threatening to "correct the lewdness of the offenders in this behalf." These supine officials are instructed to "search out all those who, in spite of the usurped powers of Rome having been with great travail and labour expelled from the kingdom, retain their old fond fantasies and superstitious, muttering in corners as they dare." Further, Sir Thomas and his brethren are commanded "to apprehend all spreaders of rumours against the King and the State of the Realm, to punish all sturdy vagabonds and valiant beggars, to administer common justice to all, and to have special regard that no man use unlawful games." We have taken the liberty of modernising his Majesty's spelling. If the privilege of "muttering in corners" was less systematically denied in King Charles II.'s reign, liberty of the press was certainly not understood, as appears from the manuscript of Dr. Berlase's "History of the Execrable Irish rebellion" which bears a note in the author's hand to the effect that it was submitted in 1679 to Sir Robert L'Estrange, the licenser, who erased many passages unfavourable to the King and his party which are now supplied by the author under his own hand. In the historical section is an autograph letter of Cromwell to his friend Richard Maijor, of Hursley, dated 28th April, 1649, on the subject of Richard Cromwell's marriage to Dorothy, daughter of the writer's correspondent. Cromwell figures again in the curious "Secret Article" between Louis XIV. and the Protector for the expulsion of Charles II. and others, Royalists, from France, and of certain Frenchmen from England within fourteen days. Its date is 3rd November, 1655 ; the documents are in Latin and contained in three single sheets of Vellum fastened together with yellow silk. The list of Queen Elizabeth's enormous wardrobe is arranged under more than one hundred headings including 'Coronation robes, mourning robes, Parliament robes, robes for the Order of the Garter, French gowns, round gowns, loose gowns, kirtles, "forepants," petticoats, cloaks, safeguards, jupes, dublettes, fans, "fantobles," and so forth' In several instances, articles are noted as having been given away by the Queen, the signatures of the recipients being in some cases inserted in the margin. In the private correspondence figures a letter from Cowley the poet, dated Barnes, 29th March, 1663, to John Evelyn, author of "Silva," thanking him for a present of garden seeds, and adding, "I hope to see, shortly, your work of horticulture finished and published, and long to be in all things your disciple." Letters and rough draughts in the hands of Dryden, Pope, Prior, Swift, and numerous other literary and historical celebrities figure in the volume, but these few random samples must suffice.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending September 10, compared with the Statement of September 3, 1895 :—

Liabilities.	September 3. Rs.	A.	P.	September 10. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	66,00,000	0	0	66,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,75,91,320	0	10	1,87,70,347	11	9
Other Deposits, &c.	6,17,67,431	1	7	6,19,53,055	15	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,22,119	5	10	4,53,630	12	1
Sundries	20,91,466	10	3	21,52,953	3	5
Rs.	10,86,32,343	2	6	10,99,40,017	11	0

Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,10,96,336	0	0	1,03,53,260	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	82,28,595	11	0	82,96,218	3	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,01,78,487	10	7	1,06,32,139	5	8
Credits do do.	98,41,633	11	8	1,01,38,875	12	0
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,34,81,676	1	4	2,43,11,858	3	11
Balances with other Banks	7,20,171	11	4	6,84,116	1	10
Bullion	4,973	3	10	4,930	3	10
Dead Stock	13,09,436	3	2	13,07,393	4	8
Stamps	9,976	14	4	9,809	0	8
Sundries	13,67,717	3	0	13,62,031	12	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,86,38,609	15	8	1,88,34,005	15	7
Do. at Branches	2,37,54,678	14	7	2,37,08,379	11	4
R.	10,86,32,343	2	6	10,99,40,017	11	0

The following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to September 10, 1895 :—

Liabilities.	Rs	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	74,626	Inc.
Do. at Branches	11,04,395	do.
Other Deposits	1,95,621	do.
Post Bills	1,28,459	Dec.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	6,78,503	Dec.
Loans	4,54,632	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	5,97,242	do.
Mercantile Bills	8,30,182	do.
Cash at Head Office	1,95,396	do.
Do. at Branches	46,299	Dec.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1895-96 up to 10th September are as follows :—

In the month of July 1895.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	69,72,235	63,92,081	1,33,64,315
Exports	27,50,730	13,50,967	41,01,697
Net Imports	42,21,505	50,41,113	92,62,648

To the end of the month of July 1895.—(Progressive).

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	2,07,95,764	2,36,44,998	4,44,40,762
Exports	90,89,455	53,41,369	1,44,30,824
Net Imports	1,17,06,309	1,83,03,629	3,00,09,938

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1895-96.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of July 1895	8,204	3,420	11,624
To the end of the month of July 1895. (Progressive)	21,272	13,40,838	13,62,110

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of July 1895	......	......	......
To the end of the month of July 1895 (Progressive)	......	15,50,380	15,50,380

ARMENIA AND MACEDONIA.

THE Sultan has (says Reuter's Constantinople correspondent) complained bitterly to France and Russia of the unbecoming and discourteous attitude of England towards the Porte in regard to Armenia. The reply of the French and Russian Governments, however, gives (so it is stated) no encouragement to Turkey.

A telegram from Constantinople announces that some comment has been aroused by the fact that the Turkish Commission which is to visit Armenia consists exclusively of Mussulmans. It is added that the Sultan has been much impressed by the report received of the recent interview between Lord Salisbury and Rustem Pasha, during which the Prime Minister is said to have spoken with great firmness, and pointed out the consequences of disregarding the friendly counsels of Great Britain. The "Daily News" Odessa correspondent has received information to the effect that the Turkish authorities, in order to aggravate the sufferings of the Armenians, are trying to induce the grain merchants to hold back their food-stuffs during the coming winter, when it is expected the prevalent distress will be intensified by partial famine.

Fresh troubles are reported from the district of Erzingjan, where an armed force sent by the Turkish authorities, is said to be committing acts of violence.

In order to provide sufficient funds to carry on the agitation for the realisation of autonomous government for Macedonia the committee in Sofia has issued 2000 shares of 100f. each, which are not to bear interest, but the amount will be returned to the subscribers after the establishment of Macedonian autonomy.

Lord Salisbury is reported to have declared, in a recent interview with Rustem Pasha, that the Committee of Control, provided for in the reform scheme, proposed by the three Powers last May, is inadequate and that the committee should consist of seven members, four of them being Ottoman subjects and the other three representatives of the Powers. The Russian and French Governments have made a similar intimation through the Ottoman Ambassadors in St. Petersburg and Paris. The Sultan is greatly concerned at this fresh demand, and has caused active steps to be taken at St. Petersburg and Paris to obtain its abandonment. Also endeavoured to obtain the support of the Ambassadors of the three Powers in Constantinople to his view. The Ambassadors have called the attention of the Porte to the serious state of affairs in the district of Erzingjan, and an official inquiry has been promised.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 16.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Defended New Long Causes.

190—1850l-95—Janardhan and A—Ebrahimjee Jeewajee vs Kaderbhoy Kurimbhoy and others—Bicknell M and M.—Part heard.
279-95—M H Khan—Abdoolally Noorbhai vs Moosajee Adamjee and another—In person.
323-95—Brown and M—Ruttonjee Jamasjee Mistry vs Hormusjee Jamsetjee Mehta—Wadia and G—Not to be called on.
342-95—Heralal and M—Bai Radha alias Jadav vs Mathuradas Ramdas and others—Bicknell M and M.
348-95—Nanu and H—Dossibai vs Framji Kaikushroo Patuck and another—Ardesir H and D—Not to be called on.
357-95—Chalk W and S—Soobraya Battraya vs Nurrotumdas Candas—Daphtary and F.
388-95—Bicknell M and M—Mathuradas Ramdas and others vs Bai Radha alias Jadav—Heralal and M.

Postponed Long Causes.

220-95—Chalk W and S—Dadabhoy Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy vs Hajeeally Bibanee—Mathubhai and J—Not to be called on.
651-94—In person—Visram Jeewan and another vs Thakersey Khimjee and another—Ardesir H and D—Not to be called on.
60-91—Nanu and H—Gajanund Bhagwantrao vs Crishnarao Ramchandra and others—Bhaishunker and K and in person.
53-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Kootboodin Dadumeya vs Fakirjee Dinshaw—Chalk W and S—Settled.
54-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Mistry Jeewa Veerjee vs Fakirjee Dinshaw—Chalk W and S—Settled.
233-95—Mathubhai and J—Hirachand Nemchand and others vs Ramchand alias Balu Fulchand and others—H S Dikshit.
520-92—Crawford B and Co—Sha Lukhmidas Gopaljee vs Hurjeewan Goolabdas and others—Little and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

81-95—In person—Vanna Nowla and others vs Gangabai and others—Mooljee and R—Part heard.
268-95—Little and Co—Sarafalli Tyaball vs Subraya Battraya and another—Chalk W and S, and Bhaishunker and K—Part heard.

Testamentary Suit.

8-95—Chitnis M and M—Gangabai widow vs Kallianjee Megjee—Mathubhai and J.

Postponed Long Causes.

473-94—M H Khan—Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mansukial D and J—Part heard—Not to be called on.
1-95—Mansukial D and J—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy—M H Khan—Part heard—Not to be called on.
102-95—M H Khan—Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mansukial D and J—Part heard—Not to be called on.
67-95—Wadia and G—Balwant Krishnaji vs Bhawani Crishnaji and another—Bland and N and Thakurdas D and C.
51-95—Janardhan and A—Krishna Bhagojee vs Bhoodibai and another—F P Pavri.
481-94—Thakurdas D and Co—Ebrahimbhoy Ludhabhoy Chatoor vs Baboolbhoy Bag—H S Dikshit.
144-93—Payne G and S—Sewjee Ramjee and others vs Bai Sannath—Little and Co.
149-95—Jehangir Dorabjee—Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Cooper vs Fatmabai—Pestonjee R and K—Not to be called on.
147-95—Thakurdas D and C—Nathoobhoy Bhoja and another vs Javerbai and others.
212-95—K J Mantri—Antonio Phillip Far and others vs Annoo Gonsalves and another—In person.
60-92—Tyabjee D and Co—Jewandas Morarjee vs Thakersey Govindjee—Mansukial D and J.
358-94—Bland and N—Bhikhabhai Ruttonchand vs Pragjee Valubjee—Muljee and R.
568-94—H S Dikshit—Nasserbhoy Caramsey vs Ebrahimbhoy Ladabhoy Chattoo—Tyabjee D and Co.
337-93—Ardesir H and D—Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Vyedinna vs Abdullakhan Abdul Rehman—Payne G and S—Not to be called on.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BUDROODIN TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

423-94—Bicknell M and M—Mahomedbhoy Allibhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Karimbhoy and another—Ardeshir H and D.
46-95—Janardhan and A—Hormusjee Nowrojee Davur vs Dadabhoy Nowrojee Davur and others—Payne G and S and Janardhan and A.
624-94—M H Khan—Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and others—Roughton and B
323-94—Wadia and G—Sheriffbhai Gangjee and others vs Dharsey Maneck and others—Framjee and M, and Payne G and S.
192-95—Bicknell M and M—Mooljee Govindjee vs Tejpal Gadhoo and others—Little and Co.
145-95—Payne G and S—Nancy Peroomahomed vs Albert Durst and others.
Tyabjee and Co—In the Matter of Act XXXIV of 1858 and in the Matter of Thakar Gokuldas Purshotam alleged to be a Lunatic—Soonder Vahoo—Petitioner.
574-94—J C Cama—Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and another vs Sorabjee Merwanjee Mistri and others—K D Shroff. Not to be called on.
639-94—Shamrao P—Wishwanath Mukund vs Luxmibai and others.
94-94—Muljee and R—Hira Ramjee and another vs Megha Sabha and others—Crawford B and Co and Bicknell M and M.
618-90—Raughton and B—The State of Hyderabad vs Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk—Crawford B and Co.
329-94—Little and Co—Kallidas Veerchand vs Ravidas Purbhoodas and another—N S Saklatwalla.
638-93—Tyabjee D and Co—Camerally Tyabally vs Abdool Hoosein Jewabhai and another—H S Dikshit.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the Opium Revenue of the 10th September 1895, compared with the Estimates for the year 1895-96:—

	Latest Month In Sept. 1895. Bengal. Rs.	In Aug. 1895. Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Estimate	40,36,500	18,00,000	58,36,500
Actual	41,34,475	17,58,900	58,93,375
Better than Estimate	97,975	..	56,875
Worse than Estimate	...	41,100	..

Six Sales of Bengal opium and five months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of Sept. 1895. Bengal. Rs.	To end of Aug. 1895. Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Estimate	2,42,19,000	74,00,000	3,16,19,000
Actual	2,57,30,850	80,86,650	3,38,17,500
Better than Estimate	15,11,850	6,86,650	21,98,500
Worse than Estimate	...	...	...

A CORRESPONDENT complains that "the tactical papers set at field officers' examinations sometimes give rise to much comment, as they are set with an apparent view of testing the officers' powers of memory and mastery of technical detail rather than to gauge their general tactical knowledge or qualifications." Now it should not be lost sight of that the candidates who present themselves at these examinations include officers from all branches of the Service—Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Cavalry, Infantry, and Army Service Corps—and therefore the questions given should be such as will give each and all a fair opportunity of undergoing the test with some degree of quality. The setting out of outposts, giving all details on a 6in map, or say an advanced or rear guard, is simple to the infantry officer who is constantly practising the same; but the other arms of the Service, not having similar opportunities, naturally will not be such masters of detail. It is open to consideration whether groups of questions should not be set suitable for the officers of all arms, any two of which might be answered by candidates rather than limiting them to two, where certain officers must have considerable advantage over the others, according to the branch to which the candidate belongs, and to which the question more particularly refers.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES," do not delay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies, Re. 1, of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

THE ARMY.

WAZIRISTAN AND CHITRAL HONOURS.

WAR OFFICE, AUG. 27.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, in recognition of the services of undermentioned officers during the recent operations in Waziristan:—

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order viz.—Surg.-Col L D Spencer, I M S Lieut-Col and Brevet Col W H Meiklejohn, C M G, Bengal Infantry; Lieut Col C C Egerton, D S O, I S C, Assistant-Quarter-Master Genl Headquarters, Bengal Command; Major and Brevet Lieut Col A H Mason, D S O, R E, Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster General (Intelligence Branch), Headquarters Staff in India.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distiguished Servce Order and promotions in the Army in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the recent operations in Waziristan:—

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order:—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col W O Thomson, I S C; Brigade-Surg-Lieut-Col G M'B Davis, I M S; Capt H Wharry, I S C Capt R H Ewart, I S C; Lieut C Herbert, I S C; M L Hornby, I S C.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels—Majors A R Martin, I S C, Assistant-Adjutant General, Punjab Command; R A Wahab R E; W A D Oyly O'Mealy, I S C; C H Robinson, I S C; and B Duff, I S C, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General Headquarters Staff in India.

To be Majors—Capt S F H J Birch, R A, A C Hunter-Weston R E and R A Browne, the Border Regt; the brevet promotions to bear date of Aug 28 1895.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Distinguished Service Order, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officer during the recent operation, in Chitral:—

To be a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, viz:—Lieut F H Peterson, I S C.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, AUG. 27.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Capt C H Sanders-Knox-Gore retires from the service, receiving a gratuity; Lieut C K Bushe to be Captain, vice C H Saunders-Knox-Gore.

6th Dragoon Guards—Capt J R Donne retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity; Lieut K J R Campbell to be Captain, vice J R Donne.

1st Dragoons—Sec Lieut C A Calvert to be Lieutenant to complete establishment.

15th Hussars.—The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut E H C Bald is antedated to July 1, 1895, vice F W V Greetham, seconded.

16th Lancers.—Capt the Hon L A Milles, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on retired pay under Article 509 Royal Warrant, July 6, 1895. Super Capt H C Dugdale to be Captain, vice the Hon L A Milles.

Coldstream Guards—Capt P A D A Lovell retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

Regimental Districts—Col W Livesay, commanding 43rd Regimental District (the Oxfordshire Light Infantry) is placed on retired pay; Col H H Hooke, on competion of five years' service in command of the 45th Regimental District (the Sherwood Foresters, Derbyshire Regt), is placed on half-pay.

Royal Warwickshire Regt—Lieut R H W Brewis, from 4th Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, vice J E Speranza, resigned.

Cheshire Regt—R J F Hayter, from the R M College, Kingston, Canada, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut A B Stone, promoted.

Hampshire Regt—Capt C de Winton is seconded for service as an Adjutant, of Volunteers; Super Capt W P Roberts to be Captain, vice C de Winton.

South Staffordshire Regt—Lieut R M Ovens, to be Adjutant, vice Lieut A C Buckle, who vacates that appointment.

Welsh Regt—Lieut R Lines is seconded for service as Adjutant of the Madras Railway Volunteers.

Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt)—Sec Lieut W C C Ash to be Lieutenant, vice W E S Burch, promoted into the Royal Irish Regt.

York and Lancaster Regt—Capt E C K Money retires on retired pay; Super Lieut C M Fitzgerald to be Lieutenant, vice J H Armstrong, promoted.

Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut A H Festing is seconded for special extra regimental employment.

Royal Dublin Fus—Gent Cadet G N Cory from the R M College, Kingston, Canada to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut S L Paterson, deceased.

Army Service Corps—Capt A H Thomas to be Major, vice P H Acheson, retired; Lieut E I Ward to be Captain, vice A H Thomas.

Staff—Col G Cox, now Assistant-Adjutant-General for Recruiting at Headquarters to be a Colonel on the Staff to command the troops in Natal, and to have the temporary rank of Major-General whilst so employed, vice Major-Gen C Tucker, C. B, who vacates that appointment. The following Officers to command Second Class District in India with the rank of Brigadier-General in India whilst so employed:—Col C A Coningham, I S C, vice Col J Jopp, C B, I S C, who has vacated; Col G C Hogg, Bombay Cavalry (with the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army), vice Major-Gen M H Nicolson, C B, appointed to command a First Class District in India; Major J Mitchell-Innes, the Highland Light Infantry, to be a Recruiting Staff Officer (Class II) vice Qmr and Hon Capt P Sinclair, the Highland Light Infantry, retired; Major G F Leverson, R E, to be a Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General for Royal Engineers, which appointment is substituted for that of Brigade Major for Royal Engineers. Capt and Brevet Major R H F W Wilson, 10th Hussars, to be a Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General for Instruction, in succession to Capt H D Drake, Royal Marines, whose period of service on the Staff has expired.

School of Submarine Mining.—Capt H N Dumbleton, R E to be a Chief Instructor, vice Capt W S Vidal, R E, who has vacated that appointment.

Inspector of Warlike Stores—Capt L E B Dykes, R A, to be an Inspector of Position Finding, vice Capt E F Hoblyn, R A, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Army Medical Staff—Surg-Lieut-Col R Harman, M B, to be Brigade Surg-Lieut-Colonel, vice J Riddick, deceased.

Army Veterinary Dept—The following gentlemen to be Vet Lieutenants:—T W Rudd, in succession to Vet Lieut-Col C Philips, F R C V S, deceased, and J D E Holmes, vice C B Freeman, deceased.

Brevet—The following Lieut-Colonels to be Colonels:—F F Dimnas, R A, H R L Morgan, C B, R A, A A Saunders, Chief Instructor, School of Gunnery (Commandant, Golden Hill), A J Pearson, R A, E C Money, A S Woods, and Frederick Coningham, half-pay.

Memoranda.—Col R Sargeaunt, R E, retires on an Indian pension, Capt G P Hatch, late the West India Regt, to have the local rank of Major whilst in command of the troops on the East African mainland; Sec Lieut the Hon R A P North, half-pay, is placed on retired pay.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg-Lieut P M Yearsley, having vacated his Volunteer Medical appointment ceases to be an officer of the Army Medical Reserve of Officers.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—H W Dowling, to Urgent, as Commodore, 2nd Class (Sept. 4)

Commanders—T H Heming, to Dart (June 30); P Hoskyns, to Blanche (Sept. 10), and after to Blonde (undated); E J Fleet (N), to Achilles (Sept. 18); H M C Festing, to Blanche (undated); E L Lang, to Grafton; C E Kingsmill, to Archer (Aug. 27); C A Forlong, to Tyne (Sept. 3); E J Fleet, to Icarus (Sept. 24).

Lieutenant—E W E Wemyss, to Empress of India; F W Barrett, for Coastguard at Swanage (Sept 18); C J Eyres, to Grafton; N Grant, to President, additional; P C Musgrave to excellent; T W Kemp, and R E C Cayley, to Blonde; G R Mansell, to Blanche (Sept 10); J K Laird, to Mersey (Sept 16); R W F Meade, to Tamar; N E L Thomson, to Victor (Sept 23); D M Andersen, to Blonde, (to date from recommissioning); J A C J Sinclair (A R N R), to Blonde (Sept 10); R H G Burton, R N R to Melita, P S Watson, to St Vincent, J C Watson, H Holland W F Slayter, and A A Edwards, R N R, to Icarus, G S P Gwynn, to Thunderer, G Tuke, to Bellona, A T Hunt A H C C Home, F W Dean, and W M'Jerrow, R N R, to Scout, G S L Carr to Benbow, W G S Alderson, C C Kerr, H Pearse and T Dannreuther (N), Melita, (Sept 24); P W Rivington, to Sappho (Sept 18); H Adair, E R Pears, S V Y de Horsey, H C C da Costa, C F Corbett, E G H Gamble, and J Luce, to Excellent additional for short course of gunnery; A R C Warren and B R H Taylor, to Excellent additional for short course of torpedo and gunnery; J Wilson, D L Neilson, and R Nugeant to Cambridge, additional for short course of gunnery; J M de Roebeck, to Vernon additional (Sept 7); J Bernard, A M Dawson, and P E M Humphery, R N R to Cambridge, additional for short course of gunnery; H A Eagleton R N R to the Cambridge, additional, for short gunnery and torpedo courses; W N M'Gachen, R W Sumner, and W H Coysh, RNR, to Vernon, additional, for short course of gunnery and torpedo; L F Taylor, R N R, to Vernon additional, for short torpedo course (Sept 7). J H D St John, RIM, to Vernon additional (Sept 7); Hon R F Boyle, to Victoria and Albert (Aug 28); B W Drummond, to Tyne; J C Soady, to Ganges (Sept 3); E H Smith, to Calypso (Sept 9).

Sub-Lieutenant—J E T Harper, to Gleaner (N, Sept 24).

Midshipmen—L T Jones, G P Leith, H S Monroe, and A F J Macdermott, to Camperdown; G G C Wood-Martin and G C Thornley, to Anson (Sept 10).

Fleet Engineers—G J Ross, to Tyne; W P Pover, to Orion; A Palmer, to Camperdown, undated.

Chief Engineers—A Kerr, to Victor; G Ramsay, to Blanche (Sept 15).

Staff Engineer—A W Howlett to Grafton (Sept 10).

Engineers—J R Galpin, to Alecto, C R Hall to Active; L Wall, to Powerful; A W Bolton, to Pembroke additional (Aug 23); W J Kent to Calliope; A J Carnt, to Blonde, W Wright, to Pembroke; E S Silk, to Empress of India (Aug 26) H J Meiklejohn, to Blanche, undated; A C Darley, to Grafton; and W W Pearce, to Camperdown (Sept 10).

Assistant Engineers—G Wormold, to Blonde, undated; W H Pratt, G W Jones (temporary); G Robertson (probationary) and C E Douglas, to Camperdown, undated; C G Ware to Grafton (Sept 10).

Staff-Surgeon—J H Wheldon, to Volage (Aug 21).

Surgeons—E P Mourilyan, to Cormorant; H J Maillard, to Excellent; F Bradshaw, to Plassy; H Elliott, to Sphinx; T Austen, to Wildfire (Aug 21); J L Smith M B, to Blonde, undated; and E Fedarb, MB, to Haslar Hospital (Sept 10).

Chaplains—F E Pitman, to Pembroke; C J Todd, to Inflexible (Aug 19); Rev. H C F Hunter, to Urgent (Sept 11).

Fleet Paymaster—W H Rae, to Sans Pareil (Oct 1).

Staff Paymasters—R A Moore, to Grafton; R L Dymott; to Sappho (Sep 24); G V Rashleigh, to Australia; E H Truscott, to Edinburgh; B G Lloyd-Evans, to Galatea (Oct 1); E G Edwards, to Dreadnought (Oct 7).

Paymasters—F W Osburn, to Blanche (Sept 19) and after to Blonde, undated; J M Lowry, to Blanche, undated A W Morrell, to Melita, on recommissioning; Charles Rosch-Smith, to Sappho, undated; G C A Boyce, to Scout; H de C Ward, to Rapid (Aug 12).

Assistant Paymasters—G Whitecroft, to Humer (Sept 10); F A W Denman, to Duke of Wellington undated; D C Roberts, to Hearty, in charge (Oct 1); F Belling, to Ringdove in charge, and G A Koe, to Impregnable (Aug 23); A R Parker, to Victory, as secretary's clerk (Sept 10); D Grant to be Secretary to Commodore at Jamaica (Sept 4).

Assistant Clerks—J B Evens and R A F Hughes, to St George, (Sept 10).

Gunners—A Weekes (T), to Magdalen; W H Starling, to Victory; W Malley, to Vivid (Aug 20); R C Steel, to Majestic; W J Thompson, to Vernon (Aug 23); J Kennedy, to Curlew; J R W Thompson, to Mutine (Aug 30) J Browning, to Grafton.

Boatswains—T H Powis (a) to Malabar (Sept 1); T Job, to Victory (Sept 11); J J A Baker, to Grafton.

Carpenters—W E Stoneman, to Camperdown (Aug 17); J Crebe, to Grafton (Sept 10).

Admiralty, Aug 20—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870—Fleet-Pmr F Carter has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Paymaster-in-Chief. The following Sub-Lieutenants in the Royal Naval Reserve have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, viz:—C E J Oswald, A W E Gomm, W A Pickering, and W Hazell.

Aug 21—The following Surgeons have this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet, viz:—E J Morley, H W Macnamara, J H Whelan, M D, P W Bassett-Smith, J P J Coolican, E R Dimsey, J R M'Donnell, M D, H Meikle, and H Canton.

Aug 23—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870—Lieut H E Bourchier has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander. The following Staff Engineers have been advanced to the rank of Fleet Engineer:—G Elbrow and W A Howlett, Chief Engineer J H W H Ellis has been advanced to the Rank of Staff Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Marine Artillery—Lieut P J Ussher is placed on the Retired List, under the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council, Jan 15, 1878.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Strathairly, 2,704 tons, Captain W L Coulthurst, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Hall Line s s Kerby Hall, 1,688 tons, Captain C K Browne, sailed on Saturday for Dunkirk and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's extra steamer Formosa, 2,615 tons, Captain E P Bishop, sailed on Saturday for Hongkang via Singapore, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain P L Wadge, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Calcutta (28th August) via Cochin, brought a cargo of 3,760 tons coals.

THE s s Alboin, 750 tons, Captain W Ritchie, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Bangkok (23rd August), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie, Steuart, and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Loodiana, 2,124 tons, Captain J A Magenis, which arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Calcutta (17th August) via cost ports, brought a general cargo and seven deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain D C Phillatt, Mr H B Cook, Mrs Bed Ford, Mr and Mrs E O Brownlow and one infant, and 85 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Landaura, 2,156 tons, Captain W Britton, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta via Colombo, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr H Dent, Mr F Matangue, Mr G Townshend, Miss M D'Arc, Miss Ethel D'Arc, Miss W D'Arc, and one deck.

THE Wilson, Line s s Alecto, 2,341 tons, Captain W Marshall, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Hull, (14th August) brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Ullah, Miss Chapman, Mrs Marshall, and Miss Mathews. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Macnab	1472	Wakeford	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
B	Naderi	1878	Macallister	R S Ports.	14-9	B & P S N Co
C	Muke Maru	2053	Brown	Japan	19-9	Tata & Sons
F	Alecto		Marshall	Hull	22-9	F Muir & Co
G	Grosnover (Bq)	530	Brebner	Not fixed		H S Sidick
K	Kaveri	543		Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
N	Satrunji	548		Karachi		Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Peninsular	3047	Murray	London	21-9	P & O Co
2	Brittania	1991	Hillcock	Liverpool	14-9	Graham & Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Parodi	Genoa	19-9	C Barboro
7	Kaiser-i-Hind		Seymour	China	19-9	P & O S N Co
8	M. Bacquehem	2740	Grisogno	China	21-9	A Lloyds
15	Jubeda	1711	Tyndall	Mauritius		H Cassum
16	Dumra	762	Livingstone	Karachi	17-9	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Amra	170	Kurpatric	Kurrachi	14-9	M Maritus

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Alboin (s)	Ritchie	Bangkok, Aug 23.
14	H. M. S. Cossack	Fisher	Seychelles, Sept 7.
14	R. I. M. S. Mayo	Shopland	Aden, Sept 7.
15	Coromandel (s)	Wheeler	London, Aug 22.
	Courtfield (s)	Sheldrake	Cardiff, Aug 16.
	Eden Hall (s)	....	Liverpool.
	Madura (s)	....	Zanzibar, &c.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Venus (schr)	Louis	Seychelles.
	Kohinur (s)	Elliott	Calcutta, &c.
	Goa (s)	Simpson	Zanzibar, &c.
	Landaura (s)	Britten	Calcutta, &c.
	Kirby Hall (s)	Browne	Liverpool, &c.
	Strathairly (s)	Coulthurst	Calcutta.
	Formosa (s)	Bishop	Hongkong.
15	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Dumra, for Karachi, &c.
" Loodiana, for Calcutta, &c.
" Ellora for Coast ports and Calcutta.
" Alecto, for Hull via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel	Commander	From
10	Lindula s	Withers	Singapore, Aug 29.
	Karagola s	Packham	Rangoon, Sept 2.
	Gutenfels s	Dewars	Hamburg, July 14.
11	Africa s	Jones	Colombo, Sept 5.
	City of Dundee s	Halley	Liverpool, Aug 12.
	Manora s	Henderson	London, Aug 8.
	Benares s	Schonfeldt	Hamburg, July 21.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 10.—Steamer Ramore Head.

Sept. 11.—Steamers Sirsa and Clan Matheson, and ship Leicester Castle.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—160—bales wool C Nanjee; 35 bales wool, D Khimjee; 43 bales wool, K Shuriff and Co; 80 cwts coir yarn, M Mooljee; 35 bales wool, A Latiff; 160 cwts coir yarn, L Nursey.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—7 bales hides, J M Rahimtoola; 78 cwts gum, M Lalljee; 9 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 6 cwts mother-of-pearl shell, 14 cwts coffee, 25 cwts corriander seed, 30 cwts ajma seed, and 40 cwts mustard seed, K Khooshal.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—1,788 cwts castor seed, N Khairaz and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Formosa s—50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon and Co; 20 bales twist, M Byramjee.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Marquis Bacquehem s—500 cwts onion, A Moosa; 50 bales twist, C Ebram and Co.

Muke Maru s—1,000 cwts onion, A Jamasjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Formosa s—60 bales twist, R Kanjee and Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—54 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 25 bales piece goods, R Canjee and Co; 43 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 2 bales twist, N J Abraham; 25 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 25 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

Marquis Bacquehem s—250 bales twist, N J Abraham.

Muke Maru s—75 bales twist, J A Wadia; 86 cwts sandal woods chips, J Dinshawjee.

FOR KOBE.

Muke Maru s—40 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ellora s—392 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 13.

[illegible]enour, Lieut, Punjab, 5th P I, on leave, from Kohat.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 13.

Levett, Lieut, Bo, A D C, on leave, to England.

SEPTEMBER 14.

Fielden, Lieut, Bo, 7th Hussars, off leave, to Mhow.
Bayley, Major, Bo, 26th Baluchistan Regt, on leave to Karachi

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 16th September, 1895.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be shooting at the Colaba range this afternoon, the 16th instant, from 4 p.m. A match between Troops having been arranged, all members are asked to attend.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th September, 1895.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head Quarters.

Tuesday and Friday at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head Quarters.

Tuesday and Friday at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

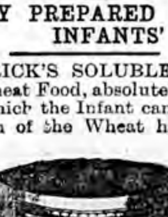
By Order,
J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

Sore Throats
"You cannot use a better gargle than CONDY."
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
"The Throat should be gargled with diluted CONDY."
Sir George Johnson, M.D.
Condy's Fluid
Sold everywhere.
With 32 page Book of Directions.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!
Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.
The Genuine Bottle is like this ☛
Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral
HAS NO EQUAL
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Colds, Coughs,
Influenza, and
SORE THROAT.
COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION · AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
It will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE
World's Great Expositions.
Made by Dr. J.C.Ayer & Co., Lowell,Mass.,U.S.A.
☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.
Agents H. E. RODE & SONS, 16 Green Street, Bombay
HOWE BALCH & Co., 15 Hare St.,Calcutta.

CARNRICK'S
Soluble Food
For INFANTS and INVALIDS.
The Most NOURISHING, PALATABLE, EASILY DIGESTED, and EASILY PREPARED INFANTS' FOOD.
CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD is a Milk-Wheat Food, absolutely free from Starch, which the Infant cannot digest, the Starch of the Wheat having been



converted by our process into easily digested nutriment—dextrine and maltose. The milk, again, used in the preparation of Carnrick's Soluble Food is partly pre-digested, with the result that it can be assimilated by the youngest Infant, and yet does not supersede the natural process of digestion.
CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD requires the *addition of water only*, to prepare it for use, as it contains all the elements necessary for the growth and sustenance of the child.
"Closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."—*British Medical Journal.*
CARNRICK & CO., LTD.
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LONDON.

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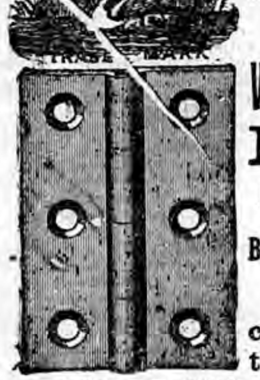

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PRICES:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, and 21/-,
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Patent LEVER TRUSS
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Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*
This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT. CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.
IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA
GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.
Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states 'TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London. W .C.

Vinolia Soap
Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.
VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.
It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.
No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.
DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.
For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

GUARANTEED HARMLESS.
A PLASTIC EMOLLIENT CREAM
"VINOLIA"
FOR THE SKIN
BLONDEAU & CIE.
LONDON DEPOT
Ryland Road,
LONDON, N.W.
FOR Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites. Rash &c.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.
The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.
VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS.

THE PICKWICK
THE OWL
THE WAVERLEY

"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*
"The OWL PEN *par excellence* the Ladies' Pen."—*Court Journal.*
"The PICKWICK PEN embodies an improvement of great value."—*Engineer.*
Sold by all Stationers.

S.&H.HARRIS'
EBONITE
BLACK BUT BEAUTIFUL
TRADE MARK
WATERPROOF
BLACKING

S. & H. HARRIS
FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.
Does not injure the Leather.
Requires no Brushing.
ASK FOR IT.

S.&H.HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE
FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS ETC.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.
KEEP THE BOX COVERED

WATERPROOF.
HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—
CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.
GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*
CARLTON · RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S · TRADE MARK · WHISKEY
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE
OUTSIDE WRAPPER
of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,
Worcester;
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents: GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co. and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta.

TRADE
MARK
REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC

REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.
Sole Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD B PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD B PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
SOLE IMPORTERS:

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

CONDENSED MILK
Prepared
TRADE MARK
SWISS CONDENSED MILK
CHAM, SWITZERLAND

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

ACTON & BORMAN'S

SPECIALITIES:

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
In 3d. Packets And 6d. 1s. 2s. 6d. Tins EVERYWHERE.

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
In Packets 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.

ALSO
GENUINE EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781.

PROTECTOR
PREPARED
KNIFE POLISH
ACTON & BORMAN
72 SHOE LANE, LONDON

GEOFFROY & DELORE;

28, Rue des Chasses, CLICHY-LA-GARENNE (Seine), FRANCE.

ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES
FOR
Light, Transport of Energy, Instruments of Precision, Dynamo Engines, Torpedoes, Telephone, Bells, &c.

APPLY TO Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., BOMBAY.
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA & all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE. It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists. Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

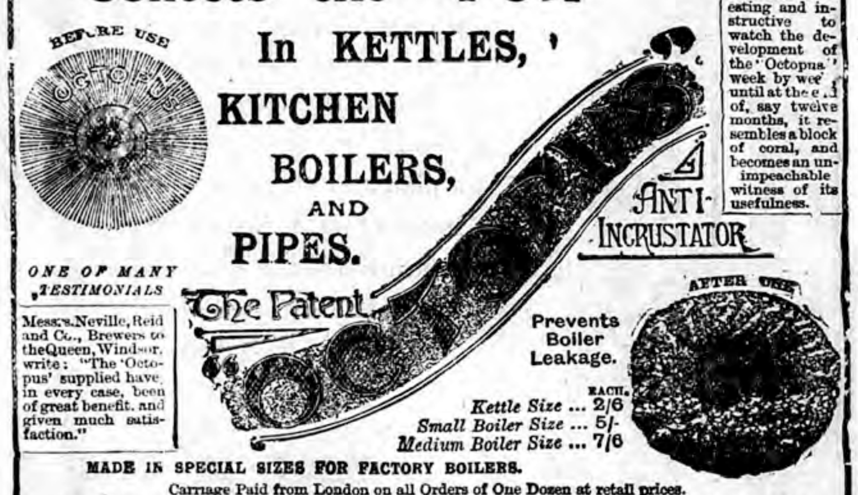
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

Collects the **'FUR'** In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.



ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the "Octopus" week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

	EACH.
Kettle Size ...	2/6
Small Boiler Size ...	5/-
Medium Boiler Size ...	7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*

Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 36-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Week and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strenthening, and Rendering the Hair beatifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any mettalic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

MELLIN'S FOOD

Is not Farinaceous and is entirely free from Starch and Cane Sugar.

When added to diluted Cow's Milk it produces a complete and perfect diet, adapted for the strong as well as for the sickly babe. MELLIN'S FOOD supplies materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into A PERFECT FOOD FOR THE YOUNGEST INFANT.

Mellin's Food may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India. Samples and Directions for use printed in Native Languages, together with a pamphlet on the "Feeding and Care of Infants," can be had on application to the following Wholesale Agents in India:—

Bombay—LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & Co. *Madras*—OAKES & Co. *Calcutta*—MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co. *Rangoon*—LATHAM BLACK & Co. *Karachi*—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LIMITED, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. 1829. **SARSAPARILLA** Trade W Mark

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

WILL POSITIVELY STOP HAIR FROM FALLING OUT
KOKO FOR THE HAIR
TRADE MARK
WILL SURELY INCREASE THE GROWTH OF HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES.

Koko for the Hair is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, eradicates dandruff, prevents hair from falling, is the most cleanly of all hair preparations, and is perfectly harmless. It is particularly cooling and refreshing, and specially adapted for a hot climate.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888.

"I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and Chemical Analysis a sample, purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of Wholesale Druggists, of the preparation known as "Koko for the Hair." I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce "Koko for the Hair" a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., *Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c.*

TESTIMONIALS.

Miss ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used KOKO for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

Has Done Much.—Mr. E. W. COOPER, 33, Bailey Street, Luton, Beds., writes—"In a few weeks your 'Koko' has done much to prove its own merits. No doubt by my recommendation you will receive further orders."

From "The Profession."—Mr. HENRY WESTLAND, of Toole's Theatre, Strand, W.C., writes—"'Koko' will certainly arrest the falling off of the hair, strengthen and increase its growth. I have recommended it to many friends, and in every case it has given great satisfaction."

Thousands on File.—Every Extract printed we have, together with thousands of other unsolicited testimonials and duplicate orders, are on file in their original envelopes, just as they have been received from people all over the Kingdom.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE. JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. v. Liebig

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.
Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 28th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed)— W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **thirty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity **that is really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile Imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,** London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS

Neave's Food

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS & THE AGED.

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BOMBAY.

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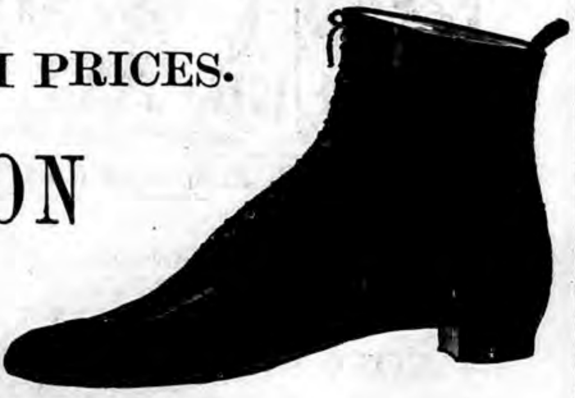

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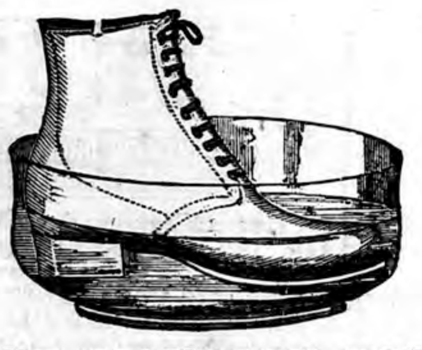
BLACK ENGLISH CALF..............................Rs. 16

" " " EXTRA STOUT " 17

OUR
BOOTS & SHOES
ARE WELL KNOWN
FOR
EXCELLENCE OF WORK,
QUALITY OF MATERIAL,
DURABILITY OF WEAR,
GOOD STYLE AND FIT,
MODERATION IN PRICE.



THE MONSOON BOOT.
THOROUGHLY WATER-TIGHT
BEST SCOTCH GRAIN HIDE, RS. 20.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

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CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

BENGER'S FOOD

For Infants Invalids & The Aged

MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.

Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.

Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

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55 YEARS OF SUCCESS.
GREAT PRIZE
International Exhibition, Lyons, 1894.

ALCOOL DE MENTHE

58 AWARDS.
2 GOLD MEDALS,
International Exhibition, Antwerp, 1894.

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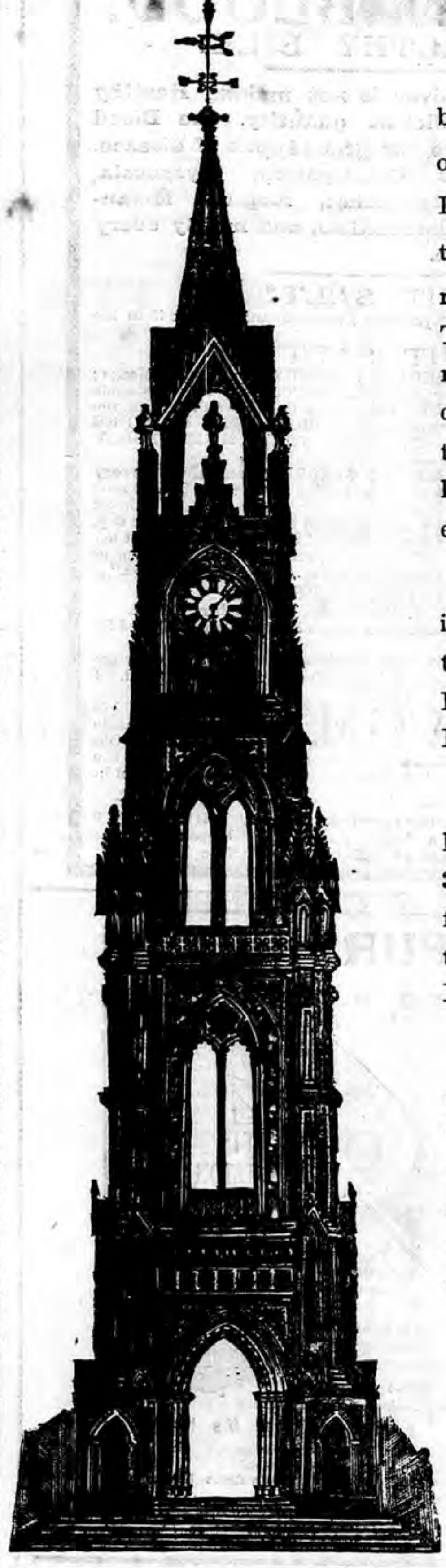

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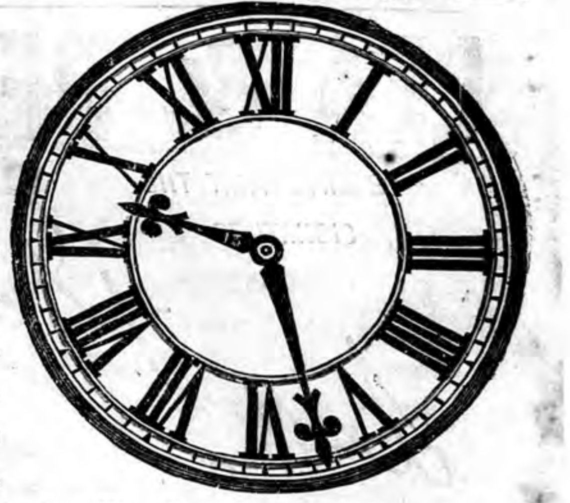

The Illustration illustrates the handsome Clock Tower, erected by the joint subscriptions of the Hindus and Mahomedans of the district of Aligarh, and has been named after the local Collector, Mr. J. H. Harrison, I.C.S. The Tower is a lofty and extremely handsome building in the Gothic Style, built in the main of brick, but with facings of admirably carved stone. The Clock has four opal dials of 6 feet diameter each. There is a dead heat escapement, and all the wheels are of best gun metal. The four sets of gilt hands are balanced inside. The weight of the bells is 9 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., and the Clock chimes the quarters on two bells, and strikes the hours on a third bell. It is an eight-day Clock. The Clock, which is the gift of a local native magnate, was set up and supplied by ourselves. We have now on hand, for immediate supply, an exactly similar Clock. Every part of which has been manufactured in England. The price is Rs 5,500.

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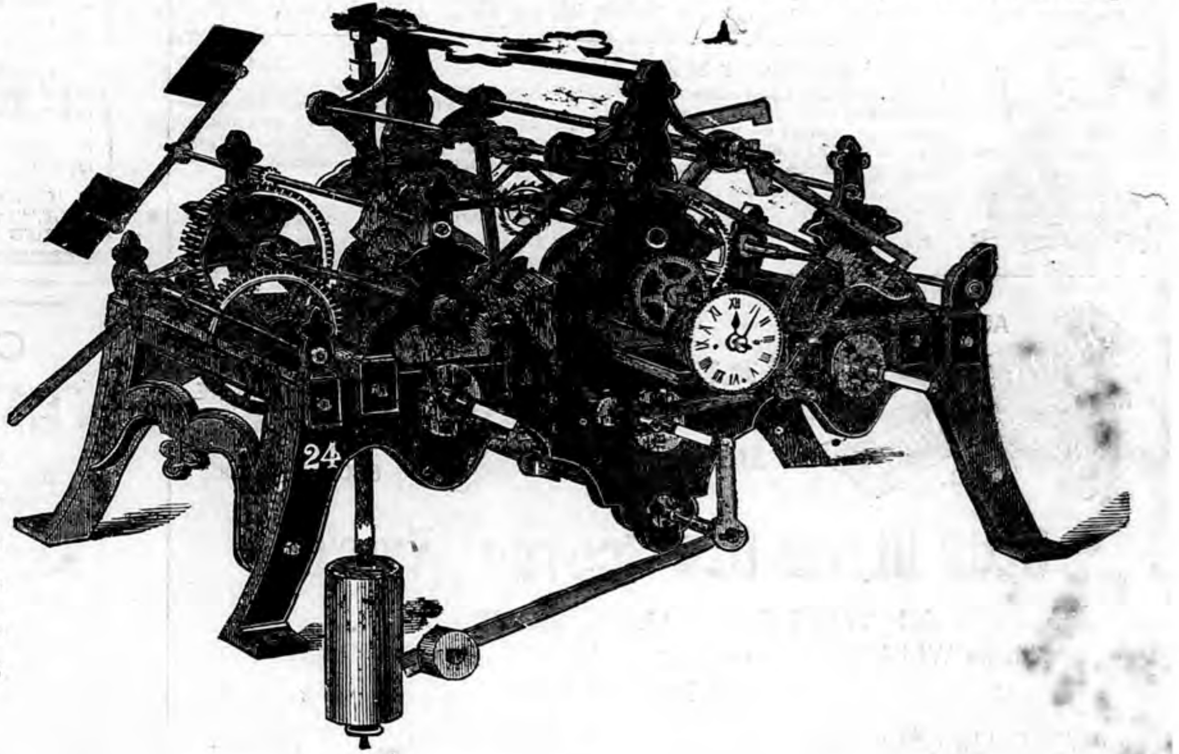

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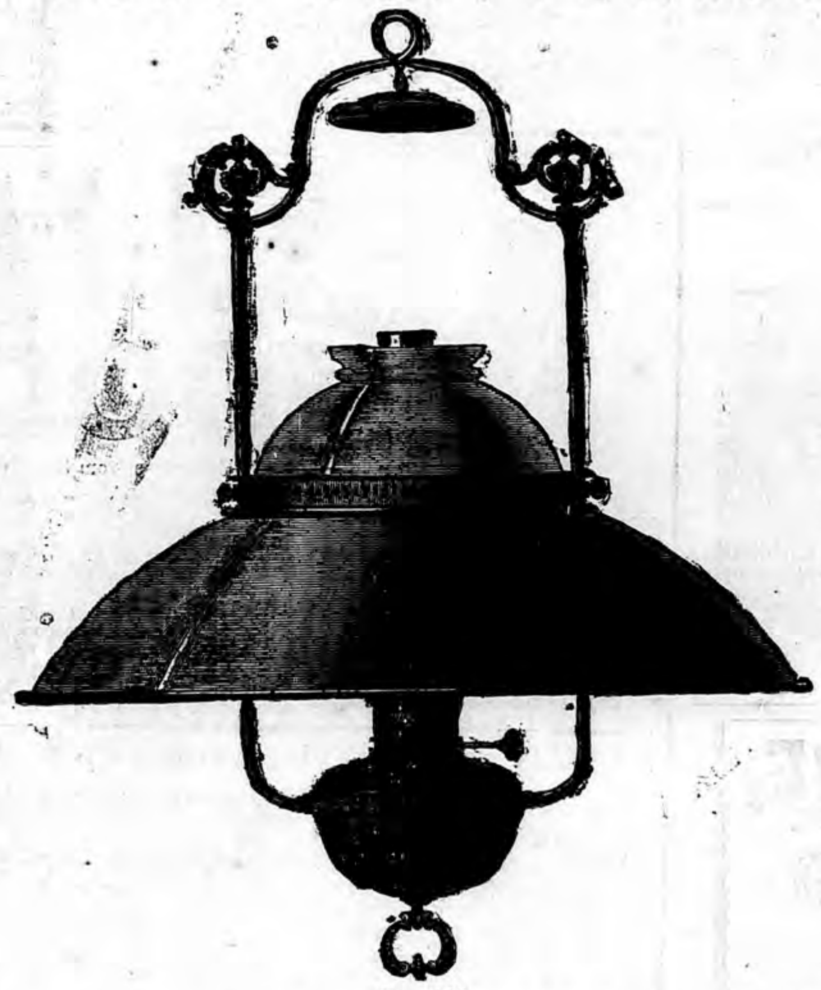

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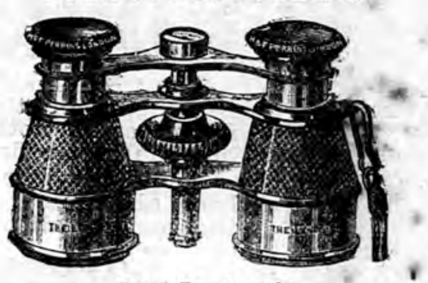

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